SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1881.

TERRIBLE MURDER ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

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EARLY on Monday afternoon (June 28th) a fearful murder was committed on the Brighton line, between Croydon and Balcombe, the victim being Mr. F. I. Gold, a retired baker, at Preston. As usual, on Monday morning, he left Preston-park station, which is but a little way from his residence, by the 8-19 train for Brighton, in order to catch the 8-45 express for town. He was then in excellent health. He returned by the two p.m. express from London-bridge. When this train stopped at Preston-park for the collection of tickets, Arthur Gibson, one of the ticket collectors, on opening the door of a first-class carriage, found a young man in compartment. This person, who afterwards gave the name of Alfred Lefroy, was besmeared with blood, and showed signs of having had a stiff struggle with some one. He was taken on to Brighton, and there made a statement to the effect that when he (Lefroy) entered the compartment at London-bridge, two other persons shared it with him. One of the passengers he described as having the appearance of a countryman who wore whiskers, and the other as a gentleman of abont 50 years of age. The latter sat opposite him. He did not, however, say in what position the countryman was sitting. Being an express, the train did not stop between Croydon and Preston-park. After leaving the former station and just before the train entered the Merstham tunnel, which is but a short distance north of Redhill, he heard the report of a pistol, and immediately felt a blow upon the head. Here Lefroy brought the narrative to an abrupt termination, with the remark that, becoming unconscious on receiving the blow, he remembered nothing more until the train arrived at the station. By direction of a railway official Lefroy was accompanied to the police-station at the Town hall, where he repeated his account of the strange and terrible affair, and there gave to the police officials his card, which bore the following inscription :—Mr. Arthur Lefroy, 4, Cathcart-road, Wallington, Carshalton. Author and journalist." He afterwards had his wounds dressed at the hospital, and then returned to his home at Wallington from which place he disappeared on Monday evening, and has since been found.

The first intimation the railway officials had of there being anything wrong was when the train arrived at Preston-Park, the ticket-collecting station, about one mile from Brighton. On the ticket-collector going to a first-class compartment, he noticed that a passenger looked extremely pale and exhausted, and that his shirt collar was gone, whilst the shirt front itself was torn. His face and chest were also much scratched, whilst his features and clothes were smeared with blood. The ticket-collector, Arthur Gibson, asked him what was the matter, upon which the injured man answered that he had been assaulted, and he wished to see the station-master. He then jumped out of the carriage. The station-master, on coming up, noticed the thick pool of blood on the carriage step and inside the door of the compartment. The passenger at once spoke to him, saying he had been assaulted—grossly assaulted, and nearly murdered, he believed, and he wanted instantly to see a doctor, or be taken to one. The officials then elicited from him the story that two persons who were in the compartment had shot, beaten, and robbed him, and left him insensible at the last station. The station-master told him the train did not stop at any station between Croydan and Preston, and advised him to go to Brighton and see a docter there. The injured passenger, who gave his name as Lefroy, got into a carriage again, and, accompanied by Gibson, the ticket-collector, went on to Brighton. Ths station master says he thought it was a case of attempted suicide, and communicated that belief to the Brighton superintendent's office, at the same time taking the passenger's address and card. He also took the precaution to send word along the line for a search to be made for the supposed missing assailant of Lefroy. On reaching Brighton the latter was taken into the office of the station-superintendent. Mr. Henry Anscombe, and was seen by that officer's clerk, Mr. Hoper, who examined him very heedfully, noticing that the insignificant wound or bruise on his head seemed dabbled with what looked like a suspicious excess of blood. The impression now avowed by Mr. Hooper, is that the man had smeared and rubbed the blood of his victim upon the place where he had himself received a trifling hurt. The back of his long, uncovered neck was scratched ; and this fact, coupled with the derangement of his clothing about the throat and chest, induced the idea of a desperate struggle, not readily compatible with the assertion of Lefroy that he had been suddenly and at one stroke rendered senseless. While in the superintendent's office, Lefroy behaved with coolness and self-possession. He varied his tale so far as to say that he had seen the countryman point a pistol at him ; and when asked why he did not then seize the handle of the communicator, and ring for assistance, he replied that there was no time for him to think of doing so. Lefroy expressed great anxiety to have the help of a surgeon ; and he was told by the superintendent's clerk that he would first be taken to the Town hall, where he might tell his story, and the authorities there would see that he had proper surgical aid. He said he hoped the visit to the Town hall would not take long, and he calmly expressed his thanks to Mr. Hooper as he left the little office on the platform and entered a fly with two of the company's constables. At the Town hall Lefroy was treated as an aggrieved party, and no attempt was made to detain him. He repeated with a few variations the report of the affair he had already given, accounting for the discrepancies in his story by his injuries. He was then take in a cab to the County hospital, and his wounds were there dressed by the assistant-surgeon, Dr. B. Hall. These wounds consisted chiefly of five or six superficial or slight cuts on the head, and a few bruises or scratches. The doctor was of opinion, however, that the man had lost a considerable quantity of blood. Lefroy then accompanied the detectives back to the raiway station, purchasing on his way a collar, necktie, and other things, saying the scoundrels had robbed him of these articles. In the superintendent's room an informal search was made of his person, and it was discovered that he had a single first-class ticket, about 6s. in money, a gold watch, and a pocket-book. He said he had 27s. when he left London, and that he must have been robbed of the remainder, but why his watch and the rest of his cash were not taken he could not say. Two Hanoverivan counters were also found, and in his pocket-book were a number of coloured betting cards and pawn tickets. The book, however, was not closely examined, as on the detective taking it up Lefroy said sharplyf "That is private property, and does not concern you." It was at once put down. He further added that he was an author and a journalist, and he had written a good many plays, his object in coming to Brighton being to arrange with Mrs. Nye-Chart, proprietors of the Theatre Royal, for one of his works (Mrs. Nye-Chart, however, states that she knows no such person as Lefroy). It was then decided that Lefroy should be sent to his home at Wellington, and he left Brighton by the 6.10 up train.

Meanwhile the body of a gentleman was found in the Balcombe tunnel. The arms were partially raised over the head, and from the general appearance of the body the opinion was formed that he was not dead when he was thrown out of the carriage, but died shortly afterwards. The body was conveyed to the station, where a more minute examination was made. The whole of the neck and head was completely black, and the face was so disfigured that it was almost beyond recognition. The left cheek, from the mouth was gashed open in a shocking manner, and there were several frightful wounds on the throat and neck. From papers found on the body, the deceased was identified as Mr. Frederick Isaac Gold, of "Titchfield," No. 26, Claremont-terrace, Preston. The deceased was a stout-built man, and appeared to have been strong and muscular for his age. The body was removed to a stable adjoining the Railway hotel. Upon being searched, all that was found upon it was a pocket-book containing a first-class season ticket, some receipted bills, and other papers of no particular importance : part of a watch chain, a pair of old fashioned eye glass, which were broken, some keys, and twopence. It was not until night that Mrs. Gold was acquainted with the terrible tragedy ; and at half past 10 she left Preston, accompanied by Mr. Lee Hollis, a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood, by a fast train which was especially stopped at Balcombe to allow the two passengers to alight. And so in the night, Mr. Hollis proceeded to the shed to identify the body, Mrs. Gold being unequal to the painful task. It lay on a temporary bier, and had been respectfully covered. Mr. Hollis and Mrs. Gold remained at Balcombe all night, staying at the Railway arms.

The manner in which Lefroy gave the railway detectives the slip is said to be as follows :—Being in a condition to return home, he left Brighton by the 6.10 p.m. train, in company with Detective-serjeant Howland and Detective Holmes. The latter belongs to the Metropolitan police, and has recently been accredited to the force of the Brighton railway company. He was at Brighton on other business, and as he was returning to London it was suggested that he should see Lefroy, who was then only regarded as an injured passenger, home. On reaching Balcombe, Howland got out for the purpose of making inquiries, Holmes and Lefroy going on to Croydon. Here the two alighted, and proceeded in a cab to the address at Wallington given by Lefroy. Having seen him into the house, Detective Holmes returned to Croydon, were he found a communication from Howland awaiting him, stating that the body of Mr. Gold had been found, but that his watch was missing, and asking him to make further inquiries with reference to one that had been seen in in the possession of Lefroy. In consequence of these instructions Holmes, in company with other officers, returned to No. 4 Cathcart-road, Wallington ; but, on reaching the house and inquiring for Lefroy, they found that he changed his clothes and left the house a short time previously, supposedly for the purpose of seeking medical assistance.

Another account states that, after seeing Lefroy to his house, Serjeant Holmes strolled to the Wallington station, and there, without making himself known, asked for particulars about Lefroy. After beating about the bush for some time, he at length, in reply to Mr. Kedge, the station-master, avowed that he was a police officer. The station-master, after asking him why he had not said that before, told him he had received telegrams directing him to detain Lefroy. Upon receipt of this information, the officer returned to Lefroy's house in the Cathcart-road, only to find the bird flown.

When the news of the outrage reached London, arrangements were at once made for searching the line between Croydon and Preston ; and about 12 labourers have been employed in this way. Near the Ouse viaduct, the searches found a shirt collar, presumedly the property of Lefroy, who, as stated, was minus collar and neck-tie when he told his strange tale. Deceased's hat was found abont 10 miles below the spot where the body was discovered. The murder was committed in a first-class smoking compartment of the composite carriage numbered 385. On the carriage being examined, it was found that the cushions had been cut, blood was scattered about and three bullets had lodged in the woodwork ; one of these was near to the stuffing and the other close to the electric bell-pull. The outer portion of the handle and the long wooden step were besmeared with some blood. Some Hanoverian tokens, such as are used as counters in card playing, were found in the carriage. Lefroy denied all knowledge of these, although it is said that he had similar tokens in his possession. After the struggle, which must have taken place, an attempt had evidently been made by the perpetrator to mob of some of the blood for, not only was a handkerchief found saturated with it, but a copy of a London daily paper had evidently been used for a similar purpose.

There seems to have been a strange want of communication from first to last between those who had Lefroy for a time in view. The suspicions of those who saw the mutilated compartment of the train, with the handle of the door stained by the marks of blood, as from a hand still covered therewith, do not appear to have been conveyed with sufficient force to the Brighton authorities at the Town hall ; nor were these in effective correspondence and accord with the officials at the terminus.

As the search for the suspected murderer during Monday night proved abortive, the following description was on Tuesday circulated from Scotland-yard :—" Wanted, for murder. Arthur Mapleton, *alias* Lefroy, a reporter, aged 22, five feet eight or nine inches in height, very thin, hair dark and short, small dark whiskers and moustaches. He was last seen at Wallington about 9·30 on Monday night, and was then dressed in a dark coat, supposed with a low black hat, worn at the back of the head. He had scratches on his throat, and supposed to be wounded on the head. Wears a gold open-faced watch, No. 16, 261 ; maker, Griffiths Mile-end-road.

ANTECEDENTS OF LEFROY.

A Wallington correspondent writes :—Mr. Lefroy, to give him the name by which he was known at Wallington, has been residing at 4, Cathcart road, for rather more than a year. He had been employed by Mr. Wm. Pile, the proprietor of the Wallington Herald, to collate short notices for that paper and had recently penned a series of articles on the "celebrities" of Wallington. The house at which he lodged belonged to a Mr. Clayton, whose wife keeps a young ladies' establishment. On the morning of the murder, Mr. Ellis, a bookseller in the neighbourhood, received a note, purporting to come from Mrs. Clayton, requesting Mr. Ellis to call about some school books. Mr. Ellis proceeded to the house, and was surprised to find that Mrs. Clayton was ill, and that she denied all knowledge of any note to him. On returning to his shop, Mr. Ellis was told by his shopboy that Mr. Lefroy had called during his absence to pay a small account, 1*l*. 7s. ; giving the boy an envelope which he said contained two sovereigns, saying at the same time, "You need not open it, but give me the change ; Mr. Ellis will find the money all right." As Mr. Lefroy had left the money on previous occasions in this manner, no suspicion was excited in the boy's mind. When Mr. Ellis opened the envelope, he found it to contain, not two sovereigns, but two Hanoverian tokens. Mr. Ellis immediately returned to Mrs. Clayton's to try and clear up this double mystery, and Mrs. Clayton (who was really ill and confined to her room) wrote a message a disclaiming all knowledge of the transaction' and expressing her sorrow that such a *contretemps* should have taken place, assuring Mr. Ellis that it must have been some great mistake.

About the middle of May Lefroy had an interview with a firm of estate agents in the Strand, with a view to engaging furnished rooms in Duke-street Adelphi, the terms being 2*l*. 10s. per week. He gave the names of four gentleman as references, but the agent asked that in addition a deposit should be paid. To this Lefroy objected and letters were written to him at Wallington on the subject. Some days afterwards a communication, dated May 27th, was received from "L. Mapleton," who also wrote from Wallington. It was as follows :—" Your three letters in company with several others were opened this morning by order of the medical men in attendance on my cousin, Mr. Arthur Lefroy, who has for some days been dangerously ill with brain fever. I am, of course, unable to know what has taken place, but need hardly say any communication from you on the subject will receive every attention if addressed to yours faithfully L. Mapleton.

Lefroy has a married sister, named Mrs. Brickwood, living at Southend. Mrs. Brickwood states that she knows very little of her brother—whose real name is Perry Lefroy Mapleton—as she has seen him very rarely. He visited her, however, last Christmas, and then informed her of his intention of dropping his family name, as he was about to write for the stage under the name of Lefroy. Since that time she had not seen him, and the first intimation she had that he was in trouble was when the detectives came down to search the house, and said they wanted him as a witness before a coroner's jury. The received a telegram, she states, on Wednesday from Mr. Clayton, with whom Lefroy lodged at Wallington, to the effect that if Percy was with her she was to tell him the man who was with him on Wednesday knew of her address. This telegram was, at the request of the police, handed to them, and they took a copy of it. Her relative, she says, is a mere boy of 21, who is very eccentric, and whose ways have frequently led her to the opinion that he was not altogether responsible for his actions. His grandfather was insane and his father at the time of Lefroy's birth was suffering from softening of the brain. Mrs. Brickwood says the only communication she has had with her brother since Christmas was two months ago, when he attained his majority and came into 40*l*. or 50*l*., giving her some slight assistance.

During the recent Parliamentary election for that division of the country, he took up with the Liberal cause, and said he was obliged to do political work because he was "hard up." He was also fond of cricket, and recently got up a match, his eleven being represented as colonial journalists. His side lost, and when asked to contribute to the expenses, Lefroy excused himself on the ground that his bag had been cut open and his purse extracted. On the night before the tragedy he went into the principal public-house in Carshalton, and after obtaining three penny worth of brandy, left a half-penny owing, stating that he had no more money. He then endeavoured to borrow a sovereign of the landlord, mentioning that a sum was due to him as salary from the publisher of the *Era*. The publican had, however, been warned and refused.

The editor of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* desires to state that Lefroy had no connection with that paper ; nor had he with the *Era*.

The inquest upon the body of Mr. Gold was opened on Wednesday at Balcombe, the place to which the body was removed after being found in an adjacent tunnel. Medical evidence was given, showing that the deceased had been severely cut, evidently with a knife, in several parts of the body, and doubts existed as to whether one wound under the right ear was a bullet wound. There was also a fracture of the skull, believed to have been produced when the body was thrown out of the carriage. It was stated that the deceased sometimes brought home more than £40 or £50 in his possession. The doctor who dressed Lefroy's wounds said that his manner suggested to him that he was not sane, although he gave intelligent answers to questions put to him. The inquiry was adjourned till Saturday, July 2nd.

The *Evening Standard* of July 1st states :—

The police do not believe that it is possible for Mapleton to have got very far away, as they are confident that he has but little money. It is known he borrowed some fourteen or fifteen shillings at the place he visited on Tuesday morning, at which time he was absolutely penniless, having spent what cash he possessed in addition to the thirteen shillings and sixpence he obtained from the shopboy at Mr. Ellis's, of Wallington, in paying his railway fare to Brighton and the cab subsequently from Croydon to his home. Every avenue of escape is now so closely and diligently watched that it is almost impossible that he can long elude the vigilance of the police. Many people are of opinion that they suspect he has committed suicide, and that nothing will be heard of him until his body is found.

The friends and relatives of the missing man express the belief that he is insane. A sister of Lefroy's said yesterday that her brother's conduct for some time past had been very strange. He would call upon his relations with stories of serious troubles and difficulties in which he had involved himself, but on inquiry it was always found that these statements were without foundation. He was only twenty-one years of age in February last. He has resided from his infancy with his cousins, the Claytons, and on account of his delicate health was only sent to school for a short time. When he lived with the Claytons at Peckham a private tutor was engaged to educate him. He always exhibited an aptitude for reading and study, and his own desire was to adopt the legal profession, all his spare money being invested in books of law. About three years ago his relatives induced his trustee to advance him his small inheritance, between two and three hundred pounds, and with this they gave him a complete outfit, and sent him to Australia. Previous to this he had given his father some trouble in connection with monetary matters. Letters of introduction were given him to prominent persons in the Colony. Young Mapleton, however, only remained in Australia about one year, returning two years ago to reside with the Claytons. His father died just after his return. By his mother's family Mapleton is well connected. Lefroy's disposition was very variable—at times morose and reticent, and again pleasant and communicative. It is said that his father at his death suffered from softening of the brain, and that his grandfather was insane. He had tried various means of obtaining literary work, and only a week since he called upon the manager of the city of London Publishing Company, Frierstreet Broadway, as a candidate for the appointment of reader to that firm giving the name of Mapleton. His application was refused, his appearance not being deemed satisfactory.

The search upon the line for either a weapon or money is being continued with unremitting attention, but so far nothing has been discovered. Particular attention is being devoted to a thick growth of underwood near which Mr. Gold's hat was picked up, and it is hoped that by the time of the resumption of the inquest something will have been picked up that will give a further clue to the mystery.

The manager of the late Mr. Gold's shop in East-street, Walworth, states that the deceased called there on Monday morning, and received the week's takings, amounting to 38*l*. 5s. 1d., of which 38*l*. were in gold. This 38*l*. he paid into the bank, and he did not draw any dividends as was at first supposed. Mr. Gold made no statement whatever as to whether he was going to the bank, or what train he intended to return by. The manager has no recollection of ever having seen any one answering the description of Mapleton. Nor was the man known to any of the servants employed by Mr. Gold since he went to reside at Preston Park. Each of the servants has been traced, and other inquiries have enabled the police to come to the conclusions that Lefroy was not known in the neighbourhood of Preston Park. The collar found on the railway-line is of the same character as the collars usually worn by the missing man. That the suspected man did not obtain any money beyond the thirteen shillings and six pence with which he was known to have left Wellington is now believed to be certain. The amount which he had in his possession at Brighton was only four shillings and some pence. But as he refused to allow his pocket-book to be examined, it is supposed that he may have had some money concealed there. Mr. Gold had only a very small amount in his possession on leaving home. By tracing his movements during Monday it is supposed that he did not spend more than a few shillings of the amount, and it is consequently taken for granted that but a few shillings could have been stolen from him. Lefroy had no fire arms on his leaving Wallington, and he had not money enough to purchase any. This fact has given rise to a theory that if he was concerned in the murder he must have been assisted by an accomplice, though this is doubted by the authorities.

The funeral of Mr. Gold is fixed for Monday next, and the interment will be in the grounds of the Extra Mural Cemetry Company, on the Lewes-road. Arrangements had been made for it to take place yesterday afternoon, but the idea had to be abandoned, as the coroner could not yet give his certificate.

The Brighton Railway Company have received a telegram at their London-bridge Station from Seaford, to the effect that a man answering to the description of Lefroy made inquiry at the Seaford Station last night, as to the next train for Newhaven. Upon receipt of this information the Brighton Company at once issued urgent instructions to their staff to scrutinize all the passengers by the comdany's steamers to Dieppe, between which place and Newhaven a double tidal service commences to-day, and the police were also communicated with.

The railway authorities have also received a commuication this morning from a Mr. Edwin Martin, stating that a bailiff on his farm near Shoreham, in Kent, was out shooting rabbits on Wednesday last, and while concealing himself under a hedge for that purpose a man answering the description of Lefroy accosted him, and remarked what a lone place it was. This man, he says, appeared to be nearly exhausted and looked very ill. The form is enclosed by a wood. There are scarcely any inhabitants for miles around, and it is thought possible that the missing man may be concealing himself in these woods.

Another paper gives the following :—

As all the accounts published of Lefroy have laid stress on his general impecuniousness, and of his constant habit of borrowing small sums of money, it is only fair to him to say that those who associated with him more intimately than others stated that he was not petty "sponger," for he invariably insisted upon paying for himself or paying in turn. He seems, indeed, on occasions when he invited friends to the theatre or elsewhere to have acted very liberally in the matter of disbursements, whether or not to give colour to his social pretensions is unknown. That the change of name was made with this object there seems no doubt ; but in this he was not quite consistent, for to several persons he made himself known as "Arthur Harcourt Lefroy."

A correspondent has placed at our disposal the following letters, which affords striking illustrations of Lefroy's character. The first is written in a feigned hand :—

4, Cathcart-road, Wallington, Surrey.
March 24, 1881.

Dear Sir,—Can you, at any time convenient to yourself, give me a five minutes' interview on a business matter of some importance, full particulars of which I cannat go into here ?—I enclose my card, and remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

ARTHUR LEFROY.

4, Cathcart-road, Wallington, Surrey,
April 3, 1881.

Dear Mr.——,—If not otherwise engaged on Saturday next, would you do me the favour of lunching with me on that day, say at the Gaiety, at any time convenient to yourself, in order to ask your opinion on something else in re-Coppin and "Lucette."—Hoping to see you, yours very truly,

ARTHUR LEFROY.

4, Cathcart-road, Wallington, Surrey,
May 25, 1881.

My dear Mr. ——,—What I have written hereafter I should have related to you personally to-night but that I am afraid my mind would have been in a too confused state to enable me to make myself coherent to you, and this is what has caused me to feel as I do. Yesterday morning the will of my late friend and employer was read at Richmond (Melbourne), in the presence of his executors (I am now quoting a telegram received by me this morning), and the opera "Lucette" is left unconditionally to me. This is as I anticipated, but Mr. Coppin's generosity does not stop here. After one or two minor bequests, he bequeaths to me an annual income of 1000*l*. a year until I marry. [illegible] that event taking place this sum is to be increased to 10,000*l*. per annum for my own life and heirs after. I need hardly say what a great change this will make in my condition, and I shall give up journalism, and being of a slightly ambitious turn of [illegible], go in for Parliamentary honours at the first opportunity. But I am now going to ask you a very great favour. Will you accept Offenbach's piece from me as a slight tribute of what I hope I may term friendship ? I honestly believe it contains all the elements of success, and I shall be only too pleased if in your hands it turns out to be one. Though our business relations have been thus abruptly stopped, I trust that our acquaintance may not only continue, but increase. And if you will let this be so, no one will be more pleased than yours very truly,

ARTHUR LEFROY.

P. S.—I shall come down to the threatre tomorrow (Thursday) in the evening about nine, and shall make over "Lucette" to you then and there.

THE OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE CRICKET MATCH.

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FOR a third day the interest in this match and the number of spectators present have seldom been surpassed. Happily, the weather was fine, and Lord's was seen in all its picturesqueness. Cambridge had a hard task set them to get 259 runs to win ; but considering their great batting strength, it was thought highly probable that a finish might be seen which could almost vie with that of 1870, when the light blues gained victory by the narrow majority of two runs. Such, however, did not prove the case. Mr. Evans, the Oxford captain, bowled so straight and so steadily, and was so well backed up by a field which he placed to perfection, that Cambridge did not reach half their required number.

Mr. Evans's delivery, which is very high over the shoulder, has provoked considerable and rather unnecessary and unfair comment. His speed on a dry wicket—such as that of Wednesday's—is of course apt to cause the ball to rise occasionally very quickly, and it is greatly to be regretted that he hit the Cambridge men so much about the body ; but he has no jerky or purely wrist action, which is the essence of a throw. Altogether the Oxford team, who certainly excelled their rivals in fielding both for the cleanness with which they picked up the ball, and its prompt return to the wicket, are to be heartily congratulated on their victory, which, we are sure, will not be grudged by cricketers, of either University.

Cambridge sent in the Hon. Ivo Bligh and Mr. G. B. Studd at 20 minutes to 12. Mr. Evans (pavillion) and Mr. Harrison were intrusted with the early bowling. A single to the Cambridge captain in the first over started the score. The third ball of Mr. Harrison's opening delivery, Mr. Bligh cut well for four, to which Mr. G. B. Studd responded with an off-drive for three from Mr. Evans. Ten runs were made in four overs, but the last ball of the fifth, Mr. Bligh played rather late round to leg and skied it, and Mr. Trevor, running some distance, cleverly secured it. One wicket down. Mr. C. B. Studd joined his brother, Mr. G. B. Studd, who contributed another single, and was then very smartly caught at wicket. Two for 11. Mr. Steel arrived, and soon hit a ball of Mr. Harrison high up to square leg : the fieldman tried to reach it, but could not quite do so, although many thought it might have been better judged : as it was, the ball reached the boundary. In Mr. Evan's next over, Mr. Steel was hurt, which caused hostilities to be suspended for a short time, Having recovered, he secured two threes by a cut and on-drive—both off Mr. Evans. Nineteen runs were the product of eight overs, including a very clean cut through the clips by Mr. C. T. Studd. A double change was now tried, Messrs. Robinson and Peak displacing Messrs. Evans and Harrison. This did not at all disconcert the batsmen. In fact, the contrary was the case—Mr. C. T. Studd made an off-drive for four from Mr. Robinson, while Mr. Steel secured an on-drive for four off the other bowler. At the end of an hour's play, it was found that runs had been obtained at the rate of one per minute. Three runs later, fresh alterations were made; Mr. Evans resumed at the pavilion wicket, and Mr. Robinson crossed over to the nursery. Still runs came for a while, Mr. C. T. Studd making two splendid drives, one to the off, and the other to the on, clean along the ground to the pavilion, for four each. At length, however, the total having reached 79, Mr. Steel, in hitting round to leg, skied the ball to short slip, where it was secured. Misfortunes seldom come alone, as after three maiden overs, had been bowled Mr. C. T. Studd played the ball into the hands of forward short-leg. Three and four for 79. Mr. Whitfeld and Mr. Ford were now together. A cut for two by the latter, and a couple of singles were the only contributions in the next six overs and then Mr. Harrison superseded Mr. Robinson. A single was the solitary item in the five subsequent overs, and then Mr. Whitfeld was caught at long slip. Half the wickets for 86 was rather a sorry look-out for the light blues. Mr. J. E. K. Studd now made his appearance, and when 92, which had taken two hours to obtain, had been reached, Mr. Peake relieved Mr. Harrison. Mr. Studd brought the total up to "100," with a square-leg hit for four, but in the following over he was clean bowled by Mr. Peake, who thus secured his first wicket of the match. Six for 105. Mr. Rowe joined Mr. Ford, and when the former had made a leg-hit for two, the adjournment for luncheon was made. An interval of three-quarters of an hour ensued, and then the end soon came. Before a run had been made, Mr. Rowe played the ball easily into point's hands. Seven for 107. Mr. Wilson was next on the list, and Mr. Ford encouraged those who indulged in the forlorn hope that the match might still be pulled out of the fire, by making an off-drive for four off Mr. Evans. At 3 o'clock, 120 runs had been made. Only a single had been added, when Mr. Ford returned Mr. Evans the ball. Eight for 121. The two outstanding wickets added but a couple of runs ; Mr. Spencer fell to a catch well waited for at long-field on, and Mr. Wilson played the next ball back into the hands of the bowler. Total, 123. Four bowlers were put on, and all of them were successful ; Mr. Evans was credited with six wickets in 42 overs and two balls (21 maidens), 56 runs ; Mr. Peake, two wickets, 19 overs (10 maidens), 18 runs ; Mr. Robinson, one wicket, 16 overs (nine maidens), 13 runs ; and Mr. Harrison, one wicket.

Forty-seven matches have now been played between the Universities. Oxford is credited with 22 and Cambridge with 23 ; two have been left drawn. The following are brief particulars of the respective victories :—Oxford, 1829, won by 115 runs ; 1836, by 121 runs ; 1838, by 98 runs ; 1846, by three wickets ; 1848, by 23 runs ; 1850, by 127 runs ; 1852, by an innings and 77 runs ; 1854, by an innings and 19 runs ; 1854, by an innings and 18 runs ; 1855, by three wickets ; 1857, by 81 runs ; 1858, by an innings and 38 runs ; 1863, by eight wickets ; 1864, by four wickets ; 1865, by 114 runs ; 1866, by 12 runs ; 1871, by eight wickets ; 1863, by three wickets ; 1874, by an innings and 92 runs ; 1875, by six runs ; 1877, by ten wickets ; and 1881, by 135 runs. Cambridge :—1839, won by 125 runs ; 1840, by 63 runs ; 1841, by eight runs ; 1842 by 162 runs ; 1843, by 54 runs ; 1845, by six wickets ; 1847, by 138 runs ; 1849, by three wickets ; 1851, by an innings and four runs ; 1856, by three wickets ; 1859, by 28 runs ; 1860, by three wickets ; 1861, by 133 runs ; 1862, by eight wickets ; 1867, by five wickets ; 1868, by 168 runs ; 1869, by 58 runs ; 1870, by two runs ; 1872, by an innings and 166 runs ; 1876, by nine wickets ; 1878, by 238 runs ; 1879, by nine wickets ; and 1880, by 115 runs. 17 overs (five maidens), 31 runs. The subjoined score will show that Oxford were left victors by 135 runs :—

OXFORD.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr W H Patterson, c Ford, b Steel	12	not out	107
Mr A H Trevor, c Hone, b C T Studd..	41	b Ford	40
Mr C F H Leslie, st Hone, b Steel	4	c Rowe, b J E Studd..	70
Mr A H Evans, c Ford, b C T Studd	0	c Bligh, b C T Studd ..	1
Mr W A Thornton. c Ford, b C T Studd	5	c Wilson, b C T Studd.	17
Mr A O Whiting, c Rowe, b Steel	9	b Spencer..	22
Mr E Peake, c Bligh, b C T Studd	0	b C T Studd	24
Mr N M'Lachian, c G B Studd, b Ford	21	c Steel, b C T Studd ..	0
Mr M C Kemp, not out ..	29	b C T Studd	0
Mr G C Harrison, run out ..	1	c Bligh, b C T Studd ..	5
Mr G E Robinson, c Ford, b Steel	0	b Spencer	1
Byes, 8 ; l-b, 1	9	Byes, 17 ; w, 2 ..	19
Total	131	Total ..	306

CAMBRIDGE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Hon Ivo Bligh, b Evans.. ..	37	c Trevor b Evans ..	6
Mr G B Studd, b Evans.. ..	0	c Kemp, b Harrison	9
Mr C T Studd, b Evans	34	c Peake, b Evans ..	29
Mr A G Steel, b Evans	8	c Evans, b Robinson	39
Mr H Whitfeld, c Evans, b Robinson	29	c M'Lachlan, b Evans	1
Mr C P Wilson, b Evans ..	0	c and b Evans ..	6
Mr J E K Studd, c Evans, b Harrison	6	b Peake	16
Mr A F J Ford, b Evans ..	34	c and b Evans ..	20
Mr F C C Rowe, b Harrison ..	12	c Harrison, b Peake	2
Mr R Spencer, c Robinson, b Evans	10	c sub, b Evans ..	1
Mr N Hone, not out	0	not out	0
Byes	9	Leg-byes	9
Total	179	Total	138

Umpires—Farrands and Price.

SENTENCE IN THE FREIHEIT CASE.

◆

AT the Central Criminal Court on June 29th, before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Stephen, and Mr. Justice Watkin Williams, Herr Johann Most, 35, a journalist, who had been convicted before the Lord Chief Justice last sessions of having published a false and scandalous libel, and of inciting to murder foreign rulers, in a paper devoted to the interests of Socialism, called the *Freiheit*, was brought up to receive sentence. It will be remembered that the case had been recently argued on a point of law before the Court for the consideration of Crown Cases Reserved, who, however, unanimously affirmed the conviction.

The Lord Chief Justice, in passing sentence, said, addressing the prisoner,—You have been found guilty by the jury of two separate offences—one the publication of a scandalous libel which is punishable byt he laws of this country, because it is an attack upon the characters of other Sovereigns in amity with the ruler of this country, and the only effect of which must necessarily or might be to interfere with those friendly relations subsisting between the Queen of this country and those foreign princes. For that offence the sentence awarded by the law would be imprisonment, or fine, or both, within such reasonable limits as in the absolute discretion of the Court it might think fit to impose. But you have been found guilty of more than this. After a patient trial and able defence, you have been found guilty of a wilful, knowing, and deliberate intention to incite to murder, and to that offence the Parliament of England has of late years affixed a graver punishment ; it has affixed the punishment of hard labour in addition to imprisonment of a period of penal servitude. Within my lifetime, in one part at least of the Queen's dominions, the crime of which you have been found guilty has been punishable with death. It is at all times a grave offence—it may be, in addition to being a grave offence, a very cowardly one because it may be that man, himself safe under the shield of a free and great people, sitting at home at ease, may excite others to run into fearful dangers which he himself avoids and excite them to the commission of a detestable crime. which he himself shrinks from attempting. I cannot doubt that in this case you were seriously intending to incite to murder, because no one can read what you have written without being certain that you had that intention, seeing that you dwell with satisfaction, nay, even with delight, upon the horrible bodily tortures of one murdered King, and it is manifest that you desired that other Kings should share in his torments and in his death. I do not question that you wrote seriously, and that you had a deliberate and real intention that your words should be followed by practical results. I say nothing, it is not for me to say a word either upon the state of the law or upon the institution of this prosecution. You have been found guilty of a grave offence and to that offence it has pleased, as I have said, the Parliment of great Britain to affix grave punishment. I am here to administer the law, and should repeal the law were I not to administer it in this case, or if, after the evidence laid before me, I were to pass upon you a slight or trival punishment. But for the recommendation of the jury to mercy I should have felt it to be my duty to send you into penal servitude. I sha take that recommendation into account, and I do not, therefore, intend to reduce you to the condition of a slave, but I shall pass upon you a sentence which I believe and indeed which I know, is a sentence very hard to bear, though I recollect, as I think I ought to recollect, you have already undergone some period of imprisonment. I order you to be further kept in imprisonment, with the addition of hard labour, for 16 calendar months.

M. Albert was proceeding to interpret his Lordship's observations when

The Lord Chief Justice said there must be no speech after sentence.

Mr. Smith (governor of Newgate).—He wishes it to be translated; he says he does not understand it.

The Lord Chief Justice.—He should have said that before.

The remarks of the Lord Chief Justice were then interpreted in German to the prisoner, who was removed from the dock.

ALLEGED DRUGGING OF BEND OR.

◆

THE action for libel, "Barrow v. Smith," was continued before Mr. Justice Field and a special jury in the Queen's Bench division on Thursday. Mr. Russell, with the permission of his lordship, corrected the statement he had made in his opening speech to the effect that the Duchess of Montrose was the owner of race-horses. He regretted the mistake he had made, and begged to withdraw it, owing to a letter he had received from the duchess.

Mr. Barrow, the plaintiff, was recalled and examined by Mr. Wheeler. He said: The two "humbugging balls" which were afterwards found were not in the packet when he delivered it to the lad on the Saturday. He received a letter from the Duke of Westminster, saying he would not employ him again unless he could clear the matter up, and he then ceased to attend to the duke's horses, for which he had received 200*l*. under a contract. In cross-examination the plaintiff said he made up the balls for racers with great care himself without any assistance. The ingredients he used were kept in drawers, but his turpentine was in a jar. In re-examination the plaintiff said he had attended the following stables:—Beckhampton (Mr. Woolcott's). Manton (Mr. Taylor's), Seven Barrows (Mr. Joseph's), Russley (Mr. Peck's), and Wroughton (Mr. Walter's), for some of which he was paid by contract, and for others by attendance. Between the 8th and the 23rd of May he supplied nothing but steel balls to Manton. Turpentine was put into a biuretic ball, which was sometimes used on the ève of a race. It had been done at Mr. Taylor's stable. When the question was raised about the balls he saw Bend Or in the stable, and thought he looked very well. None of his coat was rough, as if he was in bad health.

Mr. Alexander Taylor, proprietor of the Manton stables, said he attended to Mr. Craufurd's horses. In June he received a letter from Mr. Craufurd, and as a result the plaintiff ceased to attend the horses at his stables. At the close of the plaintiff's case, Sir Hardinge Giffard briefly opened on hehalf of the defendant. The Duke of Westminster, who was examined from the bench, said, in reply to Sir H. Giffard: Bend Or belongs to me, and won the Derby last year. The fact in reference to these balls was made known to me before that race. The plaintiff has since, I believe, been discharged from attendance at the Russley stables. The article in the *Morning Post* had no effect upon me whatever.

Mr. Robert Peck said: I am a trainer of race-horses at Russley, and trained Bend Or for the Derby. I did not discontinue plaintiff's attendance on my stables in consequence of the article in the *Morning Post*. The plaintiff came to the stables on May 15, as I had telegraphed for him, because Bend Or, in taking [illegible] sulphur and nitre ball, had thrown it up again, and [illegible] ball broke in his mouth, causing him to cough. [illegible]hen the plaintiff came I asked him to walk into the stables with me to see Bend Or, and on getting there I smelt turpentine. The witness then detailed the examination of the remainder of the balls supplied by the plaintiff, two of which were discovered to contain turpentine. The witness said to Barrow, "It is a remarkable thing that these turpentine balls should be mixed up with your tonic balls." The plaintiff then walked away to Ercildoune's boz.—The trial was adjourned.

On Friday Mr. Robert Peck was further examined in support of the defendant's case, and said when he again saw the plaintiff after the first conversation he asked him if he had not the balls which contained the turpentine. The plaintiff said he had thrown them away on the green, but he could find them if necessary. After some delay the plaintiff found the pieces. He took possession of the pieces from the plaintiff, and wrote to the Duke of Westminster about the matter. He never told anyone he thought the plaintiff had attempted to "nobble" Bend Or. "Pavo," the writer of the article, was named Langly, and was his guest on the Saturday before the Derby. Martin Gully, Mr. Peck's foreman, said, after having given a ball to Bend Or, he put the packet into the corn-bin, and passed the night in the loft in the stable, from which he could see the horses during the night. He asked the plaintiff to wait and see what effect the ball would have upon the horse. The plaintiff replied it was no use waiting, as the ball had had its effect. Sherwood, the overlooker, said, "How can you tell what was in the ball, Mr. Barrow, if you did not make it?" He told plaintiff it was a strange thing for him to have thrown away the ball. After further evidence in confirmation of that given by Mr. Peck, the case was adjourned.

On Monday Mr. William Sherwood, formerly an overlooker in Mr. Peck's employment at Russley, where Bend Or had been trained, was further cross-examined by Mr. Russell, and said he was now living at Newmarket in business for himself, and trained for Mr. Evershead, Mr. Drove, and Mr. Eggiaton. He knew that about the end of May some tonic balls were to be used for the preparation of Bend Or. He firmly believed, but would not swear, that the packet of balls was sealed when supplied by the plaintiff. One of the balls was given on the Sunday evening and a second on Monday morning. A humour ball had a cooling effect, and was another name for a diuretic ball, which in May would have had an injurious effect on Bend Or. Mr. Barrow came down on Monday morning. I was in the passage behind the horses in the eight boxes. Mr. Peck said to me. "What ball did Bend Or have this morning." The balls were brought to me by Mr. Peck. I do not know where he went to for them. He left the box, and returned in two or three minutes. He only brought the parcel with the five in it. He took one out and gave it to the horse while I held his head. I believe there were four remaining, but could not swear. At a later stage, Mr. Peck asked where the balls were, and Mr. Barrow said he had thrown them away on the green. I went out with Mr. Peck to look for the balls, but we could not find them on the green. We then went to the pond across the road, and while we were there Mr. Barrow came up and said, "Here are the balls." I think he came from the green.

James Purcell, another of Mr. Peck's employés, said he remembered the plaintiff bringing the balls in a packet marked "Special—for Bend Or." He saw Gully put the packet into his drawers.

Mr. Sherwood, being recalled, said Muncaster was in training for Ascot at the same time that Bend Or was in training for the Derby.

This closed the case for the defence.

Mr. Russell, with the permission of his lordship, recalled the plaintiff and other witnesses for the purpose of proving that the incident took place on Whit-Tuesday, and not on Whit-Monday, as alleged for the defence.

The plaintiff said he was one of the starters at the sports on Marlborough-common on Whit-Monday, and was the treasurer of the sports. He was present from half-past 12, and remained there during the whole of that afternoon. He could not therefore have been at Russley stables that afternoon.

Mr. William Dore, a farmer near Marlborough, called on behalf of the defendant, said he remembered the plaintiff lunched with him on Whit-Tuesday, and told him of the incident as having occurred on the previous day.

Sir H. Giffard, in replying on behalf of the defendant, said he had failed to see the importance of the allegation raised by his learned friend as to the day upon which the event occurred. The object of the plaintiff in the present case was to rehabilitate himself in respect of matter which he could not deny had occurred, and which object he sought to attain at the expense of newspaper. The injury, according to the statement of claim, resulted from his dismissal of attendance on the horses of the Duke of Westminster and others. In answer to interrogatories, "others" were found to be limited to Mr. Craufurd's alone. The plaintiff, however, had called neither of those two gentlemen, but he had himself called the Duke of Westminster, and that nobleman gave an account very different from the allegation made by the plaintiff. The discharge of the plaintiff from his former employment was then thrown upon Mr. Peck, and that gentleman had proved that undoubtedly he gave the plaintiff every opportunity of explaining the incident satisfactorily, but without success. In this case, as in other actions for libel, there was a tendency to put down the injury to the mode in which the facts were stated, instead of to the true cause, which was the suspicious nature of the facts.

Justice Field asked Mr. Russell whether he wished to call evidence as to the meaning of the word "nobble," as Sir H. Giffard disputed that the word had any known meaning in "ring" parlance. Mr. Russell said he was quite content to leave the matter as it stood.

Sir H. Giffard then proceeded with his address, and submitted that the word "nobble" had no recognized meaning except that which might be given to it in conjunction with the context. The libel abstained from charging the plaintiff with any wilful misconduct, and only described the incident as an "inexcusable blunder." It had been established beyond a doubt that wrong balls had been administered to Bend Or, and the plaintiff had failed to prove it was not the result of his fault and neglect.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of the plaintiff, commented upon the absence in the witness-box of the writer of the article. His learned friend had only very briefly touched on the question of an apology having been given, and he was not surprised at such a course; for, as a fact, the so-called apology was no apology at all, and should have been given in ample terms, and not by "Pavo," but by the responsible representative of the *Morning Post*. It was absurd to suppose that the plaintiff, with his knowledge of drugs, would have used turpentine by design, inasmuch as it would be detected both before and after it had been administered to the horse. The incident was probably also to some extent the result of the careless and defective arrangements at Russley for the storage of drugs. Some question had been raised by his learned friend as to the word "nobbling," but the innocence assumed by Sir Harding Giffard was betrayed by the words "got at," which he used shortly after he had professed his ignorance. "Nobbling" meant "got at"—(laughter)—and the noble lord (Lord Alington) seated before him was well aware of it.

On Tuesday Mr. Justice Field, in summing up, gave a definition of the law of libel, and then proceeded in detail to deal with the facts deposed to in evidence, remarking that the jury would have to consider whether the libel was capable of being regarded simply as a charge of carelessness, as was alleged for the defence, or whether it was or was not capable of being regarded also as an imputation of fraud. Before finding a verdict for the defendant, it would be necessary to say that the charge was true; but if on the contrary, it was found to be untrue, its publication was *prima facie* malicious. The whole question turned upon what were the balls in the packet when delivered by the plaintiff, and whether it was possible that some of them might have been changed either by accident or design. Mr. Barrow's account seemed to negative the possibility of mistake on his part, and in this he was borne out by his book, which had been produced, which showed that at that time he had nothing to do with turpentine. As to the action of the *Morning Post* after attention had been called to the matter, it would be for the jury to say whether or not the apology made was sufficient, and, if not, what amount of damage the plaintiff had sustained in consequence of the article—whether the dismissal from Russley was in consequence of the article.

The jury retired at a quarter to two o'clock, and returning at half past two found a verdict for the plaintiff on the whole of the questions submitted, assessing the damages at 1,750*l*.

THE ABDUL AZIZ MURDER TRIAL.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 27.

I WAS present during seven hours to-day at the trial of the persons accused of the assassination of Abdul Aziz. The proceedings took [illegible]ce in a large tent immediately outside the wal[illegible] the Yildiz-Kiosk Park. The court was pre[illegible]ed over by Sourouri Effendi, a venerable Alim, in [illegible] white turban. It was composed of five Judges, of [illegible]m two were Christians. At the beginning there [illegible] ten prisones in the dock—namely, the Sulta[illegible]wo brothers-in-law, Mahmoud and Mouri Pashas, three officers of the guard, two palace officials, and three obscure individuals. The eleventh prisoner, Midhat, was present only during his own examination. The audience consisted of about 120 persons, including several members of the Diplomatic Body, civil officials, officers of the Embassy, dragomans, and representatives of the Press. The proceedings began at half-past 11 by proving the identity of the prisoners and reading the indictment, which lasted till 2 o'clock. The theory of the prosecution is briefly this:—Immediately after the accession of Murad a Commission, composed of Hussein Avni, Midhat, Rushdi, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, Mahmoud Damad, and Nouri Damad Pasha, was instituted with extraordinary powers by an imperial *Irade*. This Commission decided that Abdul Aziz should be assassinated, and that nearly all the Princes of the Imperial Family should likewise be put to death. Mahmoud and Nouri carried out the first part of the decision by means of Mustafa, the wrestler, and his two companions, but the second part of the infernal design was happily frustrated. For Mustafa, his two companions, and the Chamberlain, Fahri Bey, all of whom are accused of having taken an active part in the assassination, as well as Ali and Nedjib Beys, who stood at the door of the room with drawn swords, the Public Prosecutor demands capital punishment, while for the others, including Midhat, he proposes the application of the article of the Code which entails 15 years' penal servitude. The wrestler and his two companions, when questioned by the Judge, made full confessions, which were supported by the evidence of three eunuchs and one of the ladies of the palace, but the others stoutly denied all complicity, and Fahri Bey maintained the theory of suicide. Midhat declared he knew nothing of the death of Abdul Aziz until he heard about it some hours afterwards. The proceedings will be continued to-morrow.

JUNE 28.

The great State trial which began yesterday, and of which I have already forwarded you a summary of the proceedings, presented an interesting and picturesque spectacle. Around the Malta guard-house, situate in a large open space immediately outside the Imperial park of Yildiz Kiosk, a goodly number of soldiers were posted at short distances from each other, and all persons not provided with a ticket of admission were prevented from approaching the building. The few who had been fortunate enough to obtain tickets found on approaching the guard-house a large green oval tent, and adjoining it a considerable space enclosed by a canvas screen and covered with an awning. One side of this tent was occupied by a bench on which sat the Judges, three Mussulmans and two Christians in black frock-coats *a la Turque* and red fezzes, presided over by a a gray-bearded ulema called Sourouri Effendi, in a black robe and white turban. To the right and left of the Judges sat the public prosecutor, the secretaries, and the subordinate judicial functionaries, and behind them stood several Imperial aides-de-camp, and Palace servants. Below the bench in a trench cut for the purpose, sat on cane chairs the ten prisoners—Mahmoud and Nouri Pashas (both brothers-in-law of the Sultan), two ex-functionaries of the Palace, three officers of the Guard, two professional wrestlers, and a Palace watchman. Behind each of the prisoners stood a common soldier. The side of the tent facing the bench was left open, so that the spectators, seated on rows of chairs under an awning, immediately behind the prisoners, could witness the proceedings. Among the audience, comprising about 120 people, were the Persian Ambassador and other members of the diplomatic body, several high officials in and out of office, a score of Imperial aides-de-camp, a few officers of the Palace, several ulema in flowing robes and white or green turbans, and the representatives of the Press to a limited number. The spectators might have been considerably increased, for behind them were more than a hundred chairs unoccupied.

The first formality was the proving of the prisoners' identity, and immediately thereafter the indictment was read by three of the prosecutors, which may be briefly stated as follows:—A few days after the dethronement of Abdul Aziz, Mahmoud Damad and Nouri Damad engaged two professional wrestlers and a Palace watchman to assassinate their ex-Sovereign, promising them 100 pounds each and a monthly pension of three pounds as appears from the accounts of the Civil List. The crime was committed with the assistance of the Chamberlain Fahri Bey, while Ali and Nedjib Beys, who had introduced the assassins into the Palace, mounted guard with drawn swords at the door of the room. As there was at that time a Supreme Commission, composed of Mehmed Rushdi, Midhat, Hussein Avni, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, and Mahmoud Damad, and as no important orders could be given without the concurrence of this Commission, it may be assumed that all its members must have been cognizant of Mahmoud and Nouri's criminal proceedings, and it is for this reason that Midhat is among the accused. When the indictment setting forth this theory had been read, the President, in a quiet and dignified manner began to question the prisoners. The first called upon to state what he knew was Mustafa, the wrestler, a man of ordinary size, and not presenting any signs of abnormal muscular development. His face was of a common type, and betrayed no symptoms of emotion as he related, in plain unvarnished terms, how he had cut open the ex-Sultan's veins with a knife given to him for the purpose by Mahmoud Damad. His description, accompanied by slight and significant gestures, was brutally graphic, and made a strong impression on the spectators, more than one of the older men in the audience giving vent to their feelings of horror by audible exclamations. Mustafa's account was fully confirmed by Hadji Mehmed Pasha, who declared that together with the Chamberlain Fahri, Bey and Djezairli, he had hold of Abdul-Aziz whilst the crime was being perpetrated. Djezairli, who had made a full confession in his preliminary examination, was then questioned, and retracted what he had previously said. Fahri Bey, a young man with long fair moustache, delicately-cut effeminate features, and of tall and slender build, was next examined and denied the statements of the wrestler and his companion. In a tremulous tone, which gathered firmness as he proceeded, he described, from his personal observation, the mental condition of Abdul Aziz after his dethronement, and obstinately insisted that the deposed monarch had committed suicide. The other prisoners, without endeavouring to explain how the Sultan's death occurred, successively maintained their own innocence and found more or less plausible answers for all the questions put to them by the Judges. Mahmoud Pasha, a tall stout man, with regular and handsome features, and large dark eyes, found most difficulty in replying, and his deep gruff voice showed more than once signs of great emotion: but he denied emphatically and indignantly the accusations brought against him by the wrestlers and others. About 2 o'clock Midhat was introduced, and took his seat by Mahmoud Damad's side. His hair and beard had become much whiter since I last saw him, four years ago, and his complexion was still as morbidly florid as before, but he seemed well and sought to conceal his emotion by stroking his beard, and arranging his notes, from which he was prepared to speak. Starting up suddenly and leaning on the back of his chair, he made a short speech, in which he declared himself happy to have been cited before a public tribunal, and he rendered justice to His Majesty's sentiments of equity in causing the affair to be carefully examined, To all the questions about the Supreme Commission, of which he was a member, and which must have had cognizance of the intended assassination, he replied emphatically that such Commission existed nowhere except in the imaginations of his accusers, and that all matters of State were considered by the regular Council of Ministers. When reproached by the presiding Judge for not having immediately ordered a searching inquiry, he admitted that he had been guilty of this sin of omission; but at the same time he maintained that all the other Ministers were in this respect equally guilty. On the subject of his having sought refuge in the French Consulate his answers, though extremely ingenious, were not so satisfactory. Unlike the other prisoners, Midhat withdrew from the court as soon as he had finished what he had to say, and after his departure a number of witnesses were called for the prosecution. The chief of these were three young men who had seen the crime perpetrated in the way the wrestlers described, and the wife of a certain Ali Bey, who, being at that time one of of the ladies of Abdul Aziz's harem, had witnessed some of the incidents connected with the assassination. One of the most interesting witnesses was a frail, white-bearded Mussulman in an old-fashioned costume, who related in a faltering voice that he had washed the body of Abdul Aziz, and noticed a small wound in the region of the heart.

The second day's hearing the case lasted for eight hours. Several additional witnesses appeared for the prosecution. Among them was Ibrahim Edhem Effendi, who acted as intermediary between the Ministers and the ex-Sultan, and who described the harsh treatment to which the latter was subjected.

The case for the defence was then opened. Four advocates appointed by the judicial authorities spoke very feebly on behalf of the prisoners. Mahmoud Damad was justly dissatisfied with his counsel and defended himself, and, notwithstanding evident signs of illness, refuted some of the accusations brought against him. Midhat Pasha was then called, and the President, Sourouri Effendi, after remarking that Midhat had accused him of personal enmity, retired from the bench, leaving his colleague, Christoforides Effendi, to direct the proceedings The ex-Grand Vizier' who had taken such a prominent part in the dethronement, defended himself for more than an hour against the charge of complicity in the assassination. Thoroughly conversant with the new laws of Judicial procedure, he pointed out several mistakes which had been committed, and demanded permission to cross-question the witness as well as the prisoners who had made confessions; but all his demands were refused by the Court. Finding himself thus fettered, he took his stand on the solemnity of the law and declined to defend himself any further.

The President, after three times vainly inviting him to proceed, declared the hearing closed, and retired with the other Judges deliberate.

Their verdict was, as had been foreseen from the beginning, that all the prisoners were guilty, but in different degrees. Four were declared guilty of premeditated assassination; five, including Midhat and the Sultan's two brothers-in-law, were condemned as accomplices; and the two remaining prisoners were placed in the category of aiders and abettors.

The Court will re-assemble to-morrow morning to pass sentence.

According to the Ottoman Code, premeditated assassination entails capital punishment, while the lesser degrees of crime are punished by various terms of penal servitude.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 29.

The remarks and general bearing of Midhat Pasha at the trial yesterday produced, on the whole, a very favourable impression on the public, and it was not difficult to perceive that he still enjoys a certain popularity even among good Mussulmans. As numerous Palace spies were present, the Ottoman officials carefully endeavoured to hide any latent sympathy with the accused, but some of them did not altogether succeed. More than once Midhat replied very appositely in a half-ironical tone, which was much appreciated by the audience. All the details were at once transmitted to the Sultan, and Sourouri Effendi doubtless congratulated himself on having removed the Imperial displeasure from his own shoulders to those of his colleagues. As yet no evidence has been produced proving Midhat's complicity, but it is not likely that he will be acquitted. Considering that the trial has been prepared and is being conducted under the immediate influence of the Palace, which is filled with Midhat's enemies, it would be absurd to expect impartiality and independence in the Judges. I happen to know many curious facts tending to show how absurd such an expectation would be, and I may mention one by way of illustration. Yesterday morning, immediately before the trial began, Sourouri Effendi had a long private audience with the Sultan, and received from his Majesty certain instructions as to how the proceedings should be conducted.

The most interesting part of the proceedings at the State trial yesterday was the incident which terminated in Midhat Pasha's refusal to continue his defence. The facts are briefly as follows:—The President invited the accused not to continue his defence and to intrust that duty to his counsel. Midhat replied that he would defend himself, because he had not been allowed to confer freely with the counsel officially appointed. He justified his flight to the French Consulate in Smyrna, pointed out numerous errors in the procedure, expressed astonishment at such grave accusations being founded on such insufficient evidence, reproached the Public Prosecutor with having accepted the testimony of the eunuchs, who professing to have seen the crime committed without denouncing it, should be themselves in the dock, and ridiculed the testimony of Marco Pasha, the chief physician of the Palace at that time, who professed to have seen from the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus what took place at the Palace on the European shore, and yet could not see a wound said to have been inflicted on the body of Abdul Aziz in the region of the heart. He then demanded that the Court should examine the prisoners witnesses in his presence, as he was not present at the previous examination, and requested that the Embassy doctors who examined the body should be summoned, offering to defray the necessary expenses at his own cost, in order to compare their report with that of Marco Pasha. On the demand of the Public Prosecutor, the Court retired to consider Madhat's request, and decided to grant it on condition that the prisoners should not be interrogated separately. To this reply Midhat opposed the text of the Code of Criminal Procedure and demanded its application, declaring that he must question those who had given evidence in order to prove that they had committed perjury. The President answered that the article in question in the Code referred to witnesses, and not to the accused, and declared that if any persons had committed perjury it would be for the Court to punish them hereafter. Midhat maintained that the prisoners who accused him should be regarded as witnesses against him, and considering, therefore, the decision of the tribunal as a miscarriage of justice, he declined to defend himself further, adding in a bitter tone that he would derive little practical advantage from the punishment of a false witness after he was in his grave. The Court again retired for deliberation, and on returning, after a few minutes, the President declared that Midhat's request could not be granted. The prisoner having three times declined to continue his defence, the President declared the proceedings at an end, and the Court retired to deliberate, returning after about an hour with a verdict of "Guilty" against all the accused. I reported to you yesterday the degrees of culpability attributed to the prisoners. The Court will meet again this morning at 11 o'clock to pronounce judgment, when this extraordinary, sensational trial, conducted as I reported, will come to a close.

This morning the audience was not quite so numerous as on the two proceding occasions, and did not exceed 100 persons. Shortly before noon all the prisoners, with the exception of Midhat, were led in, and the five Judges took their seats on the bench. The President, addressing the prisoners, said: "Mustafa, the wrestler, Hadji Mehmed Aga, Mustafa Djezairli, and Fahri Bey, you were yesterday declared guilty of having committed murder with premeditation: Nedjib Bey, Ali Bey, Nouri Pasha, Mahomed Pasha, you were yesterday declared guilty of being accomplices; Izzet Bey and Seyd Bey you were declared guilty of aiding and abetting the crime in questions. The Public Prosecutor will demand punishment due according to law."

In a very few words the Public Prosecutor demanded the application of certain articles of the Code which decree for the first two categories capital punishment, and for the third category penal servitude. The counsel for the prisoners pleaded very briefly extenuating circumstances, and besought the clemency of the Padishah. The Court retired to deliberate, and, on returning, the President read the articles of the Code referred to by the Public Prosecutor, and declared that the tribunal had decided to apply the said articles. He added that with regard to the Pashas there was only a majority of the Judges in favour of capital punishment, whereas with regard to the others the decision of the tribunal was unanimous.

Sitting on a bench behind the Judges, I could see well the faces of the prisoners, but in only three of them could I detect any signs of emotion. Mustafa, the wrestler, seemed frightened; Ali Bey gave audible expression to his indignation; and Nouri Pasha sat down and covered his face. The others remained impassive, except Mahmoud Damad, who occasionally looked up and scowled at the Bench. When all these prisoners had been removed Midhat Pasha was brought in alone, and, after hearing the judgment entailing capital punishment, he asked whether he might speak. Permission was granted him within certain limits, and he pointed out certain technical objections. He spoke calmly and incisively, with a clear articulation, and emphasized certain points by characteristic gestures. As soon, however, as he began to enter into the question of his culpability he was interrupted by the President, who explained that he must restrict himself to pleading extenuating circumstances. He refused to do this, and regarded with a placid and contemptuous smile his official defender who did it for him. When asked by the said defender whether he had anything to object to, he replied drily that since he had bee[illegible] placed on a level with individuals like Mustafa, th[illegible] wrestler, it did not much matter what was done with him. With these words he sat down, and remained silent till he was led out of court.

The solemn formality of publicly reading the sentence to the accused does not form part of the Ottoman criminal procedure. The sentence is communicated in writing, and eight days are allowed for an appeal against any technical irregularities.

The actual judgment of the Court results that nine of the accused, including the Sultan's two-brother-in-law and Midhat Pasha, are condemned to death. The remaining two accused are condemned to penal servitude.

All the prisoners intend, it is said, to present objections to the judgment. If this be so, the objection will be considered by a tribunal corresponding to the Cour de Cassation in the French criminal procedure.—*Times' Correspondent.*

THE STEWART MYSTERY.

◆

NEW YORK, SUNDAY NIGHT.

SOME time ago, when the police failed to clear up the mystery of the robbery of the body of Mr. Stewart, the milionaire, from its tomb, with the supposed object of obtaining from his widow a ransom for its restoration, the proprietor of a New York daily paper entered upon a detective service at its own cost for the purpose of recovering the body. The police have long since abandoned their search, and the theory that the remains were stolen in revenge for Mr. Stewart having in his building operations disturbed the bones that were buried in a cemetry has become very generally accepted.

The newspaper detectives have acted on the clue that the thieves wanted ransom money. I am informed on good authority that these amateur detectives have been successful. The difficulty for the moment is believed to be whether the legal representatives of Mrs. Stewart will agree not to prosecute the criminals. The remains of Mr. Stewart are stated to be intact near New York city.

The *Star* comes out to-day with its great sensation about the Stewart mystery—only to find another star, the comet, in competition; for the papers are full of the comet. In its narrative of the detective inquiry, it announces that Mike Kelly, as the chief of the body-snatchers, and his brother Edward, have confessed the entire business. The former was at first suspected by the police, whose suspicions were afterwards allayed. The man is now in Arizona, and he states that he was assisted by several confederates, who have been apprehended for various crimes. Edward Kelly, his brother and accomplice, is in the neighbourhood of New York.

In a long circumstantial account of the affair, the *Star* says there seems little room for doubt that the body, with its shroud and coffin plate, are ready to be given up on payment of 45,000 dollars. Judge Hilton, Mr. Stewart's executor, gave a written bond for this amount for the discovery of the remains. The *Star's* detective is said to be in possession of this paper. The new tomb and church are now ready to receive the body, and it is thought that Judge Hilton will be induced to accept the terms. From the *Star's* preliminary announcement, and representations made to myself by the Stewart family, I have reason to believe that the stolen body is at New Jersey, near this city. Edward Kelly, who is in concealment, is ready to give it up on payment of the ransom. The police are already after Mike Kelly, who stole the remains, but he has had sufficient time given him to get clear.

There is an irony in the announcement of the Irish Fenian organ the *Star* this morning, of which it appears quite unconscious—namely, that the scoundrels who plundered the tomb of Mr. Stewart are Irishmen, just as the thieving rings which have made civic government in New York infamous have been Irish. Mr. James Parton, in an article on the "Power of Public Plunder," in the *North American Review* for July, which is much discussed, is express in denouncing the "Boss" in politics. "Conkling is a Boss," it says; "the Emerald Isle gave birth to him, and the streets of New York educated him. The enormous percentage of prisoners in American gaols are Irish, and the day is not far distant when America will have to encounter as much trouble from the Irish population as England has to-day."—*Standard.*

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afteroon use.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair-restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects, are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Small Bottles. [48i. 758.

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ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces a beautifully pure and healthy complexion, eradicates freckles, tan, prickly heat, sunburn, &c., and is most cooling and refreshing to the face, hands, and arms, during hot weather. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for

ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden London; and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

Wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher and Co., Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,100—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1881.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. CULNA, 2,000 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th July, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

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THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 25th July, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd July, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd July, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. MERKARA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 20th July, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Merkara from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

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IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th July, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
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	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
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Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
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Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.
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All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	2,012	280	26th July.
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. DOUCICH, 1,927 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 15th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

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J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	27th Aug.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	17th Sept.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	1st Oct.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
[illegible]	J. Jamieson	2,500	500	13th Aug

[illegible] further particulars apply to
[illegible] A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
[illegible] 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson.	26th July
s. DECCAN	3129	550	W. B. Andrews.	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
BRINDISI	3542	550	Geo. Lee	29th July.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	12th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th July, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
STEAM TO TRIESTE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. KASHGAR on the 12th instant the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice Steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th July, 1881.

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REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF

HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

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PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

The most efficient yet invented.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
No. 000 Half gallon size	9 0
„ Wicker covered	11 0
„ 00 One and a half gallon size	11 0
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„ 0 Two and a half gallon size	15 0
„ 1 Three and a half gallon size	20 0
„ 2 Five gallon size	27 0
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Ornamental Dining-room Filters	40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware	40 0
Cheavin's Pocket Filter	5 0

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Braces the muscles.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

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THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

In Re

MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE

AND

COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,

WITH PLAN

OF THE

BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

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RAMPART ROW.

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GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 19th July, 1881.

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B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
House & Estate Agents.
33, Meadow Street.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE LIST will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 30th of July, 1881.

By order of the Directors,
A. F. SOUNDY,
Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, 18th July, 1881.

Prospectus and form of application for shares can be had at the Company's premises, Rampart Row.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 478 OF 1879.

HORMASJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, one of the administrators *de bonis non* with the will annexed of the late CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER, deceased, residing in house No. 10, situate at Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, in the Island of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

BOMONJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER and HEERJEEBHOY CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, being with the Plaintiff the administrators *de bonis non* with the will annexed of the said CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER and Dadabhoy Cursetjee Ashburner, Cowasjee Cursetjee Ashburner, Ardaseer Cursetjee Ashburner, and Rustomjee Cursetjee Ashburner, also of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, and all residing in the house aforesaid .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order made in the above suit, and bearing date the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and the orders, dated the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one respectively, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction in five several lots before Charles E. Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court-house on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of Andrew Richard Scoble, Esq., the mortgagee, and of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendants or any of them in the four several lots next hereinafter described, that is to say:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages or dwelling-houses and other buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cumballa Hill, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, fronting the Warden Road on the East side thereof, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement (31,510) thirty-one thousand five hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 155, New Survey No. 7133, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under No. 84, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy, on or towards the south partly by the property of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, and partly by a portion of the hereditaments and premises hereinafter described as lot No. 4, on or towards the east partly by a private passage leading to the other neighbouring premises hereinafter mentioned, and partly by a portion of the hereditaments and premises hereinafter described as Lot No. 4, on or towards the west by the said Warden Road, which said premises were formerly occupied by the Honorable Samuel Mansfield, and are now occupied by the Honorable Mr. Justice Maxwell Melvill, and are more particularly delineated and described as lot No. 1 in the plan thereof, and thereon surrounded by a *pink* boundary line, and which said plan marked A is filed in the office of the said Commissioner.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the building and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cumbulla Hill, without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement (12,121) twelve thousand one hundred and twenty-one square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, together with lots Nos. 3 and 4 under No. 2,169, New Survey No. 7131, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the Agiary of the late Hormasjee Dadabhoy Sawyer, deceased, on or towards the south by the private passage lying between the present described lot and lot No. 3, on or towards the east by the property of Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, and on or towards the west partly by the private passage lying between the present described lot and lot No. 1, and partly by the property of Currimbhoy Ebrahim, which said premises were formerly occupied with adjoining premises by the Honorable Mr. John Marriott, and are now vacant, and are more particularly delineated and described as lot No. 2 in the said plan, and are thereon surrounded by a *green* boundary line.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cumballa Hill, without the Fort in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement (8,407) eight thousand four hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, together with lots Nos. 2 and 4 under No. 2169, New Survey No. 7131, assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes, together with lot No. 4 under No. 85, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the said private passage, lying between the present described lot and lot No. 2, on or towards the south by the premises hereinafter described as lot No. 4, on or towards the east partly by the said private passage, and partly by the property of the late Morarjee Goculdass, and on or towards the west partly by the private passage lying between the present described lot and the said lot No. 4, and partly by a portion of the said lot No. 4, and which said premises with the said lot No. 4 were lately occupied by W. Wordsworth, Esquire, and are now vacant, and are more particularly delineated and described as lot No. 3 in the said plan, and are thereon surrounded by a *blue* boundary line.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages or dwelling-houses and other buildings standing thereon, known as Somerset House, situate, lying and being at Cumballa Hill, without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement (31,415) thirty-one thousand four hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, together with said lots Nos. 2 and 3 under No. 2169, New Survey No. 7131, and assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes together with lot No. 3 under No. 85 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north partly by the premises hereinbefore described as lot No. 1, and partly by the premises hereinbefore described as lot No. 3, on or towards the south partly by the property of the late Morarjee Goculdass, partly by the property of Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, and partly by the property of Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, on or towards the east by the property of the late Morarjee Goculdass, and on or towards the west partly by a portion of the premises hereinbefore described as lot No. 1, partly by the property of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, and partly by the property of Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, which said premises with lot No. 3, were lately occupied by W. Wordsworth, Esquire, and are now vacant, and are more particularly delineated and described as lot No. 4 in the said plan, and thereon surrounded by a *yellow* boundary line.

LOT NO. V.

All the estate and interest of Chunda Ramjee, the mortgagee, and of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendants, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house, and other buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, fronting the said Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, on the west side thereof, in the registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasuring (9,025) nine thousand and twenty-five square yards, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 612, assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under No. 10, surrounded on all sides by a pucca built wall, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north partly by the Khetwady Main Road, and partly by the property of Damodhar and Withoba Balajee, on or towards the south, partly by a private passage, partly by the Agiary belonging to the late Cowasjee Manockjee Bhandoopwalla, and partly by certain shops bearing Municipal No. 9, on or towards the east partly by the shops lastly hereinbefore mentioned, partly by the said Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, and partly by the property of Damodhar and Withoba Balajee hereinbefore mentioned, and on towards the west partly by the said Agiary of the late Cowasjee Maneckjee Bhandoopwalla, and partly by a sweeper's passage, beyond which are the premises of Bezonjee Dossabhoy Chinoy, and Perozbai, widow of the late Cowasjee Cooper, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the abovenamed defendants, and are now vacant, and are more particularly delineated and described in the plan thereof, and thereon surrounded by a *red* boundary line, and which said plan marked B is filed in the office of the said Commissioner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, attornies for the plaintiff No. 29, Meadow Street, Fort.—Dated this 16th day of July, 1881.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S RICH ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

TREACHER & CO's supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection, the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS—	
In a variety of new and elegant designs	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165
CRUET FRAMES—	
Full-sized, 5, 6 or 7 Bottles	From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100
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In a variety of pretty shapes and fancy designs	From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50
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Electro-plate in a number of different designs, sets of 3 in cases	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60
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Carrying one, two or three bottles	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85
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In a variety of elegant designs with moveable stone China lining invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.	From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65
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All Electro-plate, or Glass mounted with Electro-plate	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112
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Bottles of superior cut-glass	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100
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Of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome Patterns	From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70
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In Morocco cases, handsomely engraved blades	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175
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All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35
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With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons	From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60
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With Shades complete, per pair	From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60
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With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45
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Richly chased, engraved or plain, in Pearl, or Plain handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165
OVAL SIDE DISHES—	
Of the Beaded, Scroll and other Patterns, each pair, forming at pleasure four or six dishes. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair, or in set of 4	From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425
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With Drainers	Each From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112
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With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetables	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120
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Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns	From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70
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Various designs to coo[illegible] or 6 Eggs at a time	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40
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Sets of 4 and 6 in Mor[illegible] Cases	From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40

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Extra quality, made with double layers of Cork, will resist the Hottest Sun, a splendid protection	16 0

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Light Drab Felt, Shikar Shape	9 8
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Drab Felt, light, good shape and perfect protection	14 0
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Extra Fine Drab Felt, Improved Shape.—Ladies'	18 0
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A New, Soft, Double Felt Hat, on the Terai principle, with raised outside Turban, giving increased ventilation and extra protection	20 0

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THE BEST QUALITY SOLID MADE.

Boys' or Girls'	4 8
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PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS,

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TIME PAYMENT SYSTEM,

Now so extensively and successfully carried out in England. Numerous applications having come in from all parts of India for instruments on hire and on the HIRE PAYMENT SYSTEM, the Company has already ordered an extensive stock of

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The stock now on hand comprises a varied assortment of

FIRST CLASS IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

And instruments can now be hired on the

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A liberal discount being allowed for cash payment.

Terms may be ascertained on application.

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And every other kind of Musical Instrument will be available, as also musical fittings and appurtenances of every kind.

Arrangements are being made for regular supplies of

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	Pint bottles. Rs. As.
Elixir of Chiretta	2 0
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The above are most agreeable as Liqueurs, and are taken in the dose of a liqueur-glassful.

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Their new Factory, of which inspection is invited, embraces Filtering Arrangements which are absolutely Perfect, a thorough treatment with Charcoal depriving the filtered water of

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Aromatic Ginger Ale (incomparable)	„ 1 8
Lemonade	„ 1 0
Gingerade	„ 1 0
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Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœa)	„ 1 0
Lithia Water (British Pharmacopœa)	„ 1 8
Seltzer Water	„ 1 0
Bottles charged extra	„ 2 0

Preserve the pungency by opening gently and decanting on Ice.

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CHESTS IN OAK, DEAL, AND MAHOGANY, of various sizes, for Veterinary, Camp, Industrial, and other purposes. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 130.

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We strongly recommend every up-country Resident's investing in one of these useful articles. Always of great utility; where a family or establishment is concerned its importance cannot be over-estimated.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

COOK WANTED for the Royal Artillery Mess, Aden. Apply to Captain MULLOY, R. A., Colaba.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS of Opium, Tea, Coffee, Spirits, Lime-juice, Ores, &c., conducted. For terms, &c., apply to "Chemicus," care of Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a very handsome silver grey Arab HORSE, 5 years old, 14-2 high. Price, Rs. 600. Apply to SCOTT and Co., Girgaum Veterinary Stables.

SINGER'S Genuine Sewing Machines are replete with the latest improvements and accessories. They have no equal in the world. 2, Ch. Gate St., Bombay.

WANTED, for a Mercantile Office, an EXPERIENCED CLERK, with a practical knowledge of accounts. State salary required. Apply to "G.G." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. DE NAZARETH (Fort, Tamarind lane) teaches Persian, French, and Latin, grammatically and practically. R. L. He has had for pupils gentlemen of rank. Candidates mostly succeed in their Matriculation Examination, reading up with him a few months. R. L.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT (near the General Post Office).—Tiffins, chops, steaks, soups, hot joints, tea, coffee, wines, spirits, ices, &c.

WANTED.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WANTED an OFFICER for the post of Assistant Dock Master, Prince's Dock, salary Rs. 250, rising by annual increments to Rs. 350 per mensem with free quarters. Apply in person and by letter with certificates of sea service and character attached, at the Port Office daily between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m. up to WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant.

WM. SWANSEGER,
Office Assistant.

NOTICES.

HOWARD'S QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 ounce vial. Price Rs. 9 per vial.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed on purchase of 10 ounces and upwards.

WARDEN & Co.
5, Meadow Street Fort.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

CASKS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of CLEAN CASKS strongly built of English Oak, and we[illegible] with iron hoops, fit for holding oil, &c., are rea[illegible] at the cheapest rate from one to any numbe[illegible] Persons desirous of purchasing the same are [illegible] apply to Messrs. VALLIBHOY KHANBHO[illegible] opposite the Commissariat Office, Town Barrac[illegible]
Bombay, 12th April, 1881.

INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, L[illegible]

OWING to the daily increase in the [illegible] for this beverage and the additional [illegible] production lately acquired by the Company, th[illegible] now been further reduced to Rs. 24 per case [illegible] bottles with discounts as follows:—

1 case Rs. 24 (no trade discount) 2½ per ce[illegible]

5 do.	„ 24	5 per cent.	do.	do.	
10 do.	„ 24	7½ per cent.	do.	do.	
25 do.	„ 24	10 per cent.	do.	do.	
50 do.	„ 24	10 per cent.	do.	do.	

C. H. B. FORBES [illegible]
Agents, Indian Zoedone Company[illegible]

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the AN[illegible] ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING [illegible] holders of the above Company will be held a[illegible] tered Office of the Company, No. 4, Church [illegible] WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., to [illegible] following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Accounts and [illegible] of the Directors for the season ended 30th June[illegible]
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in the room of those [illegible] rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint an Auditor and fix his re[illegible]

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Compa[illegible] CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th instant, both [illegible] clusive.

BOOTH & CO., Ma[illegible]
Bombay, 4th July, 1881.

NO MORE DEATHS FROM FEVER.
THE NEW FEBRIFUGE.
POGSON'S ALKALOID FEVER PILLS

HAVE been carefully tried on a large scale in the Poona Municipal and Military H[illegible] have been found most successful. Mr. A. [illegible] Chairman, Poona Municipal Committee, states [illegible] Pills were given by him with complete su[illegible] obstinate case of Fever, in which Quinine had [illegible] Poona Reports.) They have as a rule cured [illegible] Fever," which has hitherto been almost incurable [illegible] Punjaub Reports).

In the fever-stricken district of Furruck[illegible] Provinces, they have been very extensively us[illegible] stated to be "Still better than the Cinchona." [illegible] P. Reports.)

These Pills contain no "mercury" in any for[illegible] cure off-hand, without the use of any other me[illegible] Sold in bottles each containing ½ Gross and [illegible] at Rs. 2-8 and 4-0 per bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BERENAG TEA COMPANY,
ALMORA, KUMAON.

TO purchase tea direct from the manufacturer has been thoroughly proved to be a true source of Economy. Every Lady in India will find it to her advantage to deal with the Berenag Tea Company.

RATES FOR 1881.

I will deliver free of all charges at any addre[illegible] by Parcel Post, provided cash in full is sent w[illegible]

	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	[illegible]
Orange Pekoe, or Mixture	5	7	10	[illegible]
Pekoe do. do.	5	6	10	[illegible]
Favourite Blend	5	5-8	10	[illegible]
Pekoe Souchong or Mixture	5	4-8	10	[illegible]
Broken Tea do.	5	4	10	[illegible]

The Teas are packed in strong tin canisters.

All my Teas I guarantee to be pure and un[illegible] and to have been made with every care u[illegible] European supervision. Favourite Blend I [illegible] commend as a really good every-day Tea.

Give me a trial order, and I shall be sat[illegible] know you will come again.

J. G. BELLAIRS,
MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

THACKER & COMPANY
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS
SURVEYING AND MATHEMA[illegible]
INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISIT[illegible]
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRA[illegible]
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOOD[illegible]
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY
Opposite Bombay Club.

NOTICE.

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES, otherwise [illegible] MACLEOD JOHN THORNTON, dece[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given that a[illegible] being CREDITORS of, or otherwise [illegible] CLAIMS against, the estate of the said [illegible] MACLEOD JOHN THORNTON, late of S[illegible] Mount, Madras, in India, a Major General in [illegible] ty's Army, formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel on [illegible] establishment of the Indian Artillery, dec[illegible] died at the Island of Malta on the 21st day o[illegible] 1879, and Letters of Administration of who[illegible] and credits (with the exemplification of the pr[illegible] last Will and Testament of the said decease[illegible] were granted on the 11th day of July, 1881, a[illegible] the whole of British India by the High Court [illegible] ture at Bombay to FRANCIS ARTHUR OW[illegible] a partner in the firm of Messrs. Craigie, [illegible] Owen, Solicitors of the said High Court, [illegible] SARAH THORNTON, widow, the relict, and [illegible] trix of the said deceased, should obtain Prob[illegible] to her, are required on or before WEDNESDA[illegible] day of August, 1881, to send to the undersign[illegible] office, at No. 3, Apollo Street, within the Fort [illegible] the particulars of their claims upon the estate [illegible] deceased. At the expiration of such time th[illegible] trator will hand over the whole of the asset[illegible] deceased to the said Sarah Thornton having re[illegible] the claims of which he shall then have notice. [illegible] indebted to the deceased's estate, or havin[illegible] his in their hands, are hereby required to pay [illegible] or hand over such property to the said Adm[illegible]
Dated this 13th day of July, 1881.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & C[illegible]
Solicitors.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meado[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL PARCEL [illegible]
CELEBRATED
SWISS CIGARS,
"VEVEYS,"
from the well known firm o[illegible]
MESSRS. ORMOND & CO., SWITZ[illegible]
in magnificent condition.

		Rs. a.
VEVEY FINS	per box of 250	7 8 pe[illegible]
VEVEY FLOR FINA	„ 100	4 0

ALSO A SMALL SHIPMENT [illegible]

REAL HAVANNAH C[illegible]

in perfect bouquet and conditi[illegible]

INDUSTRIA	per box o[illegible]
Do.	
LA FLOR DE FAO	„
LA CAMAGUEYANA	„
EL BOMBO	„
BELINDA	„
LA AFRICANA	„
PUNCH	„
LORD BYRON	„
FLOR DE YNCLAN	„

JAVA CIGAR[illegible]

		Per [illegible]
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. [illegible]
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ [illegible]
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ [illegible]

Samples forwarded on Applic[illegible]

J. NEUBERG
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBA[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 19.

REUTER's commercial telegrams, as also the greater number of private messages, of yesterday only came to hand late in the day; but, after all, they do not convey any news likely to exercise much effect on our markets, especially seeing the way people have been occupied with the incoming and outgoing mails.

Consols come unchanged at 101⅞, as also French Rentes at 120; and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 103⅞. Four per cent. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered, but Four-and-a-half is ⅛ higher at 92½.

In the General Produce markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged, as also are Wheat and Seeds, with the exception of Bombay Linseed on the spot, which is 6d. higher at 51s. 6d. per quarter.

Piece-goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet but firm, and the Liverpool Cotton market is reported unchanged in tone both as regards Surats and Americans, the day's sales being given at 10,000 bales. Spot quotations show no movement of any kind, but American deliveries are easier at 6 9-16d. for July-August, and 6 7-32d. for September-October. In New York yesterday ready Mid.-Uplands were ⅛ cent. higher again at 11 11-16, October shipment 12 points up at 10·58 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U.S. ports give the following comparisons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Two days' Receipts......	3,000	2,500	500
Three days' do.	6,000	3,900	900
Total since 1st Sept.....	5,664,000	4,879,000	4,422,000

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver in London advanced from 51d. to 51⅛d. per oz., the market this morning opened decidedly firmer with an advance of 1-32d. which has been fully supported up to the close. Considering all things, a fair business has been done, credits having been sold up to the end of the year at 1s. 7 29-32d., and up to the end of March at 1s. 7 31-32d. per rupee. For ready paper the following are to-day's quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand	......	1s. 7 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do.	telegraphic	1s. 7 19-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 7 23-32d.	„
Credits,	3 „ „ ..	1s. 7 27-32d.	„
Documents,	3 „ „ ..	1s. 7⅞d.	„
France,	3 „ „ ..	2·10 to ⅛	„

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at par, 60 days' sight at 7-16d. per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been decidedly quieter to-day; buyers have only operated with great caution, and there is every appearance of the market settling down to a very quiet state until after the allotment of the new loan on Monday next. Closing rates to-day are:—Fours, Rs. 105¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 113.

SHARES are firm and fairly active, but there is no great excitement apparent. Bank of Bombays are now quoted at Rs. 770. In Land Companies Port Cannings are Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 237½. Colaba Press shares are Rs. 40 lower at Rs. 960. Mofussils are quoted at Rs. 310. Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies a trifle weaker. Alliance have receded Rs. 25, Bhownugger Mills Rs. 15, and some other companies are Rs. 5 in favour of buyers; but there is nothing like an important decline showing. Treacher & Co., Ld., have advanced to Rs. 855. Gold-mining shares are nominal and practically unsaleable.

COTTON to-day has been very quiet at nominally unchanged prices, and for export we have not heard of any transactions.

SEEDS and **WHEAT** remain unaltered.

FREIGHTS are firm for Liverpool, and the s.s. Cosmo is reported to have been re-chartered to the speculators at 40s., with concessions. For Trieste and Venice a large business has been done latterly by the P. and O. Company for January-February shipment at 41s. 3d., March-April at 42s. 6d., and May-June at 41s. per ton, all payable here.

PIECE-GOODS are unaltered in every respect, the market being dull on the spot, and practically at a standstill as regards future business.

COALS continue dull for ready, but firm for distant shipment, with no sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	500	5p.ct.	770
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile ..	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank..........	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	112
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	290

LAND COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Arazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000		37
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	1,047½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	237½

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	540
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co........	600	500	all	40	485
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	53
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	960
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co..........	500	300	all	100	250
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	3,075
French Press Co......	300	500	all	15 p.s.	470
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	440
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	310
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	182½
Prince of W. Press ..	120	......	1,500	75	1,550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co..........	100	1,000	750	100	1,175
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	495

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Amanda, 809 tons, Captain H. Klee, said yesterday, for Tuticorin with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hathersage, 1,085 tons, Captain W. Hoare, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, 1,354 tons, Captain J. H. Torbock, will sail to-day, for Kurrachee with a general.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald, 1,338 tons, Captain C. Alexanderson, will sail to-day, for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain S. Davison, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and Surg. K. H. Mistrie, and 12 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Calcutta, 863 tons, Captain R. Dougherty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. Trevor, Major Tandy, Captain Harrison, Lieut. G. W. Fryer, and 82 deck.

MESSRS. R. Rubattino Co.'s steamer Manilla, 2,825 tons, Captain G. Dodero, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Genoa (24th June) with the following cargo:—From Bordeaux.—2 barrels and 503 cases wine, and 1,204 cases brandy. From London.—13 cases matches. From Marseilles.—45 cases wine, 6 packages glassware, 8 packages piece-goods, 26 packages sulphur, 4 cases metal, 7 cases provision, 1 package silk, and 6 cases perfumery. From Genoa.—10 packages piece-goods, 10 cases provision, 21 packages glassware, 2 cases clocks, 22 packages marbles, 7 cases sewing machines, 40 packages papers, 13 cases vermicelles, and 1 case corals. From Messina.—249 packages sulphur. From Port Said.—5 cases hats. From Suez.—3 boxes specie, 9 packages ivory, and 3 packages goods. From Aden.—3 boxes specie.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander	From.
18	Manilla (s)........	Dodero......	Genoa, June 24.
19	Calcutta(s)........	Dougherty..	Bussorah, July 6.
	Ancona (s)	Stead	London, June 26.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander	Destination
19	Hathersage (s)....	Hoare	Marseilles.
	Amanda(s)..........	Klee	Tuticorin.
	Indus (s)	Shallard	Southampton.
	Burmah (s)..........	Davison	P. G. via Kurrach.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Gordon, Torbock, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Clan Ranald, Alexanderson, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Manilla, to Genoa.
Steamer Cosmo, to Liverpool.
Steamer Algitha, to Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Pharos (s)—2 casks glassware, Soomar Khima; 5 crates earthenware, Jaffer Rahimtoola; 102 bundles iron horse shoe, Nuzerally Sumsoodin.
Clan Gordon (s)—4 casks hardware, Hajee Esmail Abdoola.

FROM LONDON.

Pharos (s)—10 drums turpentine, Rahimtoola Jetha.
George Scoffield—45 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Surat (s)—4 boxes gold bars (Rs. 2,47,356), The C. Bank of I. A. and China.
Mongolia (s)—80 boxes silver and gold bars (Rs. 3,65,113), The C. Bank of I. A. and China.

FROM GENOA.

India (s)—35 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cypromene—2,000 cwts wheat, Ruttonjee Mooljee; 686 cwts myrabolams, Curmalee Shariff Cassum.
Parkfield (s)—200 bales rags, Veerjee Megraj; 189 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdayall.
Clan Ranald (s)—40 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Cosmo (s)—192 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee.

FOR LONDON.

Indus (s)—9¼ cwts ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 3¾ cwts ivory, Ladhabhoy Tar Mahomed; 5¾ cwts ivory, Ebrahim Peasinie; 1 bale carpets, Joosub Meer.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchmornich (s)—750 cwts nigerseed, 300 cwts rapeseed and 1,821 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.
Simoom (s)—120 cwts wheat and 220 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Claudius (s)—200 bales cotton, 9,625 cwts wheat 7,500 cwts rapeseed and 6,815 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Indus (s)—3 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Gwalior (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Manilla (s)—9,600 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gwalior (s)—519 bags pepper 145 bags coffee and 171 bales gambier, The P. and O. Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 17.

Nicolas, Capt., R. A., on leave, from Poona.

JULY 18.

Baillie, Col., Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Simla.
O'Kearny, Surg.-Major, from leave, from England.
Smith, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Neemuch.

JULY 19.

Hartshorne, Major, 12th Regt., on leave, from Futtighur.
Ward, Major, R. H. A., on leave, from Mhow.
Domvile, Capt., R. H. A., on leave, from Meerut.
Campbell, Lieut., 17th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Bareilly.
Williams, Lieut., 27th Punjaub I., on leave, from Morar.
Pottinger, Lieut.-Col., Dy. Qr. Mr. Genl., on leave, from Poona.
Stopford, Capt., Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl., on leave, from Poona.
Tandy, Major, 8th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Sibi.
Western, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Fyzabad.
Fryer, Lieut., 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on duty, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 19.

Terry, Major, on retirement, to England.
Foord, Major, 14th Madras N. I., on leave, to England.
Cholmondeley, Capt., Rifle Brigade, on leave, to England.
Macpherson, Capt., S. C., on leave, to England.
Martin, Lieut., 5th Goorkhas, on leave, to England.
Smith, Lieut., 3rd Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Coke, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on leave, to England.
Westmacott, Major, 19th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.
Smith, Dy. Surg.-Genl., on duty, to Gibraltar.
Baillie, Col., Bengal Infantry, on leave, to England.
Noel, Captain, Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Poona.
Wingate, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to Deolalee.
Smith, Captain, R. A., on leave, to England.
Hartshorne, Major, 12th Regt., on leave, to England.
Ward, Major, R. H. A., on leave, to England.
Kellie, Surg., on leave, to Lingasagur.
Mistri, Surg., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Salmon, Capt., 1st Regt. H. Co., from leave, to Lingasagur.
Domvile, Captain, R. H. A., on leave, to England.
Harris, Surg.-Major, on leave, to England.
Leavinge, Surg., on leave, to England.
Western, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to England.
Williams, Lieut., 27th Punjaub N. I., on leave to England.
Pottinger, Lieut. Col., Dy. Qr. Mr. Genl., on leave, to England.
Stopford, Captain., Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, July 20, 1881.

1. There will be Squad Drill at the Town Hall this (Wednesday) evening at 9 o'clock. The manual firing and bayonet exercises will be practiced. Arms and accoutrements can be obtained at the Head-Quarters.

2. No. 1,351, Vol. W. Tate, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to B. Company.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 16.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

Surg.-Major L. D. Spencer, M.D., Offg. Agency Surgn., Rajputana, and Supdt. Genl. of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana, is granted one month and twenty-six days' privilege leave of absence, from the 15th July.

Jemadar Roopjee, of the Meywar Bhil Corps, is appointed to be Native Adjt. of the Force, with effect from the 1st Dec. 1880, vice Goordial Singh, promoted.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr. H. T. Kitchen, Asst. Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th July.

Major W. J. Heaviside, R.E., Depy. Supdt., 3rd Grade, is granted three months' special Afghanistan leave, with effect from the 4th July.

Mr. C. Tapsell, Asst. Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th July.

The Reverend Welbore MacCarthy, Cathedral Chaplain, to officiate as Archdeacon of Calcutta and Comsy. to the Bishop, during the absence of the Venerable Joseph Baly, on privilege leave for three months, with effect from 6th May.

Appointments in the Post Office Dept. made by the Director Genl. of the Post Office of India:—

Mr. F. Whymper has been appointed to act in the 1st Grade of Supt.

Mr. C. J. Dease has been appointed to act in the 3rd Grade of Supt.

Mr. A. C. W. [illegible] has been appointed to act in the 4th Grade of Supt.

Mr. A. Bean has been appointed to act as a probationer.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 12.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. W. H. Cazalet, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Squdn. Officer, vice Major W. A. Lawrence, appointed Sqdn. Comdr. in the 17th Bl. C.

14th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut. G. W. Younghusband, supernumerary on the establishment of the 19th Bl. Lancers, to be Sqdn. Officer, vice Neville, promoted.

17th Bl. C.—Lieut. A. W. D. Campbell, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Sqdn. Officer, vice Thuillier, deceased.

Lieut. Col. H. H. Stansfeld, Bl. I. on return from furlough, is posted to the Presidency for general duty.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, July 14.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surgn.-Major C. W. Calthrop, 4th Bl. C., is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn. of Rawalpindi, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th June vice Surgn.-Major G. Henderson, proceeded on leave.

The following promotions and appointments in the Educational Dept. have received the sanction of His Honor the Lieut.-Govr:—

Mr. J. D. Staines, Head Master, Dist. School, Lahore, is promoted from the Grade, of Rs. 350 to that of Rs. 400, with effect from the 9th March, vice Mr. C. S. Kirkpatrick, late Head Master, Delhi Dis. School.

Mr. J. Harvey, Asst. Insp. of Schools, on Rs. 300, and Tutor to the Raja of Chamba, is transferred to the Dist. School Establishment in the Grade of Rs. 350, with effect from the 9th March. Mr. Harvey will retain a lien on this appointment remaining at Chamba.

Mr. C. M. Carne, Head Master, Dist. School, Amritsar, is promoted from the Grade of Rs. 300 to that of Rs. 350, substantively pro-tempore with effect from the 9th March, vice Mr. Harvey. Mr. Carne will retain a lien on his appointment in the Grade of Rs. 300.

Mr. R. Baker, Asst. Inspr. of Schools, substantive pro-tempore, on Rs. 300, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 9th March.

Mr. C. E. Kirkpatrick, 2nd Master, Dist. School, Amritsar, on Rs. 225, is appointed Head Master of the Dist. School at Hoshiarpur in the Grade of Rs. 250, substantively pro-tempore, with effect from the 9th March.

Mr. O. B. Lawler, 3rd Master, Dist. School, Delhi, on Rs. 180 is appointed 2nd Master in the same School in the Grade of Rs. 200, substantively pro-tempore, with effect from the 9th March.

Lieut. F. W. Engerton, Asst. Comsr., Bannu, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty days, with effect from the 5th July.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India:—

E. P. Henderson, Covenanted, Government Advocate, Punjab, two months sick certificate.

Surgn. P. de H. Haig, Civil Surgn., Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed Supdt. of the Jail at that station, with effect from the 16th June.

Col. F. J. Millar, Depy. Comsr., is, on being relieved of the charge of the Gurdaspur Dist., appointed to officiate as Additional Comsr. and Additional Sessions Judge of the Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*,)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 1st July, 1881.

Royal Artillery, Major G. B. B. Hobart, from the Supnmry. List, to be Major, vice E. Montefiore (late Bombay), who retires upon a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Major J. Sladen, from the Supnmry. List, to be Major, vice W. Kemmis, placed upon the Second List.

Major S. E. Pemberton (late Bengal), from the Seconded List to be Major, vice H. I. E. Ford (late Bengal), placed upon the Seconded List.

Capt. F. H. W. Milner to be Major, vice G. H. Candy (late Bombay), who retires upon a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Capt. D. F. Huyshe (late Bengal), from the Supnmry. List, to be Capt., vice L. W. Parsons, placed upon the Seconded List.

Capt. W. N. Lockyer, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice Brevet Major J. F. Maurice, placed upon the Seconded List.

Capt. G. F. Wilson, from half-pay, to be Capt., vice W. W. Rawes, placed upon the Seconded List.

Capt. R. J. Hezlet, from the Supnmry. List, to be Capt., vice A. J. Nixon, placed upon the Seconded List.

Capt. S. Pym, from the Supnmry List, to be Capt., vice W. W. M. Smith, placed on the Seconded List.

Lieut. P. C. E. Newbigging to be Capt., vice T. C. Cooke, deceased.

Lieut. J. S. Frith, to be Capt., vice F. H. W. Milner, promoted.

Lieut. F. B. Dalrymple to be Capt., vice R. A. Lanning, who retires, receiving a gratuity.

Lieut. A. L. Lane to be Capt., vice W. L. C. Gordon placed upon the Seconded List.

Lieut. W. C. Savile to be Lieut., upon the Seconded List.

Lieut. R. H. Mahon to be Lieut., upon the Seconded List.

Coast Brigade, Capt. and Bt. Lieut.-Col. J. Mackenzie to be Major.

Royal Engineer, Lieut. R. M. Hyslop to be Capt., vice W. Broadfoot (late Bengal) who retires on a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Major.

THE NAVY.

INDIA OFFICE, July 1.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps made by Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieut. G. W. C. Bruce, from the 2nd Foot. Dated 17th June, 1879, but to rank from 19th June, 1873.

Lieut. F. G. Delamain, from the 70th Foot. Dated 17th Nov., 1879, but to rank from 12th Feb., 1876.

Lieut. C. J. B. H. Dressner, from the 9th Lancers. Dated 12th March, 1879, but to rank from 11th Sept., 1876.

Lieut. G. A. M'Carthy, from the 39th Foot. Dated 11th March, 1880, but to rank from 25th Feb., 1880.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieut. J. G. Downing, from the 72nd Foot. Dated 17th Oct., 1878, but to rank from 20th Nov., 1875.

Erratum.—Lieut. R. S. Burn, whose admission to the Bl. S. C. was notified in the "London Gazette" of the 16th April, 1881, belonged to the 16th Foot, and not to the 19th, as stated in the "Gazette."

CALENDAR—JULY 1881.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ....July 26th....10h. 10·4m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Wed 20	....	5 35	6 38	6 58m 6 12 a	0 8m 1 0 a
Thr. 21	....	5 35	6 37	8 28m 7 32 a	1 16m 2 26 a
Fr. 22	....	5 35	6 37	9 27m 8 47 a	2 18m 3 33 a
Sat. 23	....	5 36	6 37	10 14m 9 44 a	3 12m 4 20 a
Sun. 24	6th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 36	6 37	10 51m 10 29 a	3 56m 5 0 a
Mon 25	....	5 36	6 36	11 24m 11 10 a	4 34m 5 30 a
Tu. 26	....	5 37	6 36	11 52m 11 43 a	5 7m 0 57 a

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DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

ADEN.

DEATH.

BLYTH—July 5th, at Port Said, on her journey home, Blanch Ellen, the wife of Fred Blyth, of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BRERETON—July 12th, at Naini Tal, the wife of H. J. Brereton, Accounts Department, Lahore, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"READER."—Write to the editor of the paper in question.

[illegible] sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1881.

FEW men interested in the great religious questions of the day will hear without emotion that Dean Stanley has "passed over to the majority." It will be seen from our telegraphic columns that it was only on the 18th that the Dean's attack of erysipelas was deemed sufficiently threatening to make it one of the few items of London news with which we are favoured. On the next day the news of his death was sent. In Dean Stanley the Broad Church has lost a champion who brought to the struggle a mind as reverent of the past, as it was faithful to the future. He was neither a bigot, nor a vulgar iconoclast: and those who see most clearly the evils which the two forms of religious feeling embodied in these names are bringing on England will most sincerely mourn his loss. In his own church he was always a *suspect*. We do not suppose he ever spoke in Convocation but on the brink of an overwhelming vote against him. But in that large communion which lies outside Convocation, and in the world of Dissent itself, he was a power that will continue to speak for long.

It is characteristic of his passionate devotion to free enquiry, and the truth which is its aim, that his latest public utterance should have been the very remarkable letter in which, under his usual signature of *Anglicanus*, he entered his protest against the unworthy act which has deprived the Free Church of Scotland of the services of a scholar like Robertson Smith. But if our readers wish to refresh their memories with a side of his character, not more estimable, but more tender, than his devotion to the truth wherever it is to be found, we would advise them to turn to the hymns published in recent issues of *Macmillan's Magazine*, in which, as it seemed to us, the Dean succeeded, to no inconsiderable extent, in connecting the highest thoughts and aspirations of our own day with a past which, to the common mind, is apt to seem irrecoverable. Dean Stanley's death is a loss to the English Church, to English Dissent, and to the English people.

Apropos of certain remarks quoted from this journal, the *Times of India* is of opinion that the "connection" of some few members of the European community with the Maharaj agitation has been misrepresented, "and should be put right." That the "connection" is of a nature which requires to be "put right," is of course the hardest thing that has been said yet; and if it were necessary to take our contemporary literally, we should have to remonstrate with him on the ground that he is going a great deal too fast. Until the petition is published we shall not know—in spite of the explanation offered by the *Times of India*—what the nature of the "connection" is. But our critic probably meant to say that the misrepresentation should be set right. Well, that is true of all misrepresentations; but where is the particular misrepresentation in the case in question? In the sentence quoted from us, we did nothing more than give expression to the feeling of astonishment—shared, we have no doubt, by many of our readers—with which we found Englishmen co-operating, to all appearance, in an attempt to induce Government to set a man, who has been convicted in open court of theft, free from the consequences of his evil deed, on account of a semi-divine character falsely and superstitiously ascribed to him. Such an attempt does strike us as most improper; but we were most careful to guard ourselves against assuming that the "connection" of the gentlemen to whom we referred, was of that character. There is absolutely no excuse for the assertion that we have misrepresented a connection, whose *primâ facie* appearance, we honestly confessed, filled us with distrust. It would of course be an injustice to the gentlemen referred to if we were to look on the explanation of the circumstances tendered by the *Times of India* as emanating from themselves. If they felt—as we are sure they do not—that there was anything illegitimate in our remarks, and if they consider the matter of sufficient importance, they would have taken some other means of "setting it right." We may, therefore, be permitted to say that we should look on any attempt to secure the "maintenance of the religious character of the Maharaj in the matter of food and drink" with as little favour as we should contemplate an effort to have him declared absolutely quit of the consequences of his crime. We spoke in the note which has been commented upon of the kindly sympathy which the Vaishnav community may count on from all of us, as each community may in its turn. But speaking now for Englishmen, and for those Hindoos to whom the foul and immoral doctrines and practice of the Vallabhacharyan priesthood are as detestable as they can be to Englishmen, we entirely refuse to extend that sympathy to the length of "maintaining the religious character"—forsooth!—of this Maharaj. Is our contemporary aware that the Maharaj will "be forced to eat and drink against his customs," and, as it is solemnly added, "suffer the far greater punishment of religious death" if he be compelled, as we certainly trust he will be, to forego the ceremony of distributing part of his meat and drink to the stone idols he calls—not that they have done anything to deserve it—his "brothers?" Do the petitioners go the length of praying that Her Majesty's prison at Rajkot, or any part of it, should be turned for the nonce into a shrine for the celebration of mysteries of the kind disclosed—to be apparently forgotten—in the great Maharaj trial? We know not. Neither, we suspect, does the *Times of India*. But before that journal repeats its charge of misrepresentation, it would do well to endeavour to find out all that is implied in "maintaining the Maharaj's religious character," and how far the prayer of the petition goes. It is obvious that it must extend beyond the slight indulgences—to which, as reported, we have taken no objection—already granted. These indulgences have sufficed, it would seem, to induce the Maharaj to break his fast. If they had been withheld, we have no doubt he would have broken his fast all the same. And we would humbly suggest that nothing more is needed. We repudiate the insinuation that we intended to suggest that any of the signatories to this document were actuated by unworthy motives. We believe they have acted thoughtlessly, out of pure good nature. All the same, as far as our English friends are concerned, we think we are entitled to call attention to an act which has not been done in a corner, and which, to our mind, rested on a forgetfulness of, or a failure to appreciate, the grounds of the excitement among the Vaishnavs. This is an age of indifference, among Englishmen, to religious doctrine. It is one of the idlest things we could do to spend time regretting a state of things which we did not bring about, and which we can only modify to the very smallest extent. But surely the eclecticism or indifference which prevails with regard to religious doctrine should make us hold all the faster to the great rules of morality which underly all religions. And, without any wish to be offensive to individuals, we certainly should most earnestly deprecate any step on the part of Englishmen that may even be twisted into a sign that they have ceased to hold the doctrines and the deeds of the Vaishnav Maharajs in absolute and unqualified detestation—whatever their numbers, or "their intimate connection with the trade of the city," may be.

COLONEL GEORGE CHESNEY's Indian appointment, though only to the Military Secretaryship, was universally interpreted to foreshadow important changes in the Army generally, and the Staff Corps [illegible] particular. There may or may not be some connection between the two events; that similar institution, however, the Staff Corps, is [illegible] its trial, and there are good reasons to [illegible], that the modifications of which it is to be the object will proceed pretty closely on the lines drawn twelve or more years ago by the accomplished author of "Indian Polity." But to understand the position taken up by reformers of Colonel Chesney's stamp, it will be necessary to recall the main outlines of the scheme which was elaborated just twenty years ago. In the first place it must be borne in mind that the Staff Corps, even then, was new only in name. The Staff Corps, organized in 1861, was invested with precisely the same duties as those which used to be discharged by military officers in the Company's service; the only innovations were in the means of access to Staff Corps work, in the permanent detachment of Staff Corps officers from particular regiments, and in more liberal arrangements as regards pay, promotion, and pension. The new duties, like the old, were divided into four categories—(1) Regimental service; (2) staff work, as in the offices of the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and Judge Advocate-General; (3) service in the purely civil departments of the Army, as on the Pay, Stud, Commissariat, and Clothing branches; (4) service in the purely civil branches of the Indian service, such as administrative duties in the non-regulation provinces, diplomatic service, police, educational, public works charges, and so forth. In the old times military civilians were only "lent" from their respective regiments; according to the new system, there can be no such lending, because officers of the Staff Corps form a single unattached list for the *whole* Army; moreover, once a Staff Corps officer leaves military for civil employment, his severance from the Army is practically, though perhaps not theoretically, permanent and complete. Again, the modern Staff Corps officer enjoys an immense privilege over his prototype of John Company's days, in the certainty of his promotion and the liberality of his pay. As Colonel Chesney pointed out years ago, an officer may now attain the rank of lieutenant-colonel on seventeen hundred pounds a year at an age when, in the Company's service, he might have been only a simple captain with a quarter of the pay. Military service or no service, vacancies or no vacancies, the Staff Corps officer becomes a captain after a service of twelve years since the date of his first commission in a British regiment; he becomes a major after twenty years, a lieutenant-colonel after twenty-six, a brevet colonel after thirty-one; and after thirty-eight years' service he is entitled to retire with colonel's allowances of about £1,100 a year, still retaining his Army rank. To complete this brief sketch of the Staff Corps, we may add Colonel Chesney's estimate of the ultimate strength of the Indian Staff Corps:—(1) on regimental duty, 1,262 officers; attached to the military staff, 182; employed in civil departments of the Army, 195; and in the Political Department and Civil Service generally, 1,066. In other words, of about 2,700 officers, "nearly eleven hundred will have no sort of connection with military business of any kind."

A natural and inevitable tendency of this system is to flood English society with a race of bogus colonels,—with a species of officers who, in the guise of military men, have all their lives discharged the duties of book-keepers, pedagogues, policemen, or gardeners, and have never brought their artillery to bear upon any foe more formidable than a quail. We are quite aware that no inconvenience does arise, or is ever likely to arise, from the custom which existed in the pre-Mutiny era of recalling military officers to their regiments in times of emergency, or allowing them to rejoin as soon as the pay of their Army rank exceeded their civil emoluments. As the eminent authority whom we have already quoted has said, the rapidly increasing tendency of the services in our time is for promotion to run in departmental grooves. Once a Staff Corps officer elects for civil employment, his connection with the Army may be regarded as at an end. Indeed, we have seen from the figures above given that the scheme contemplated the final severance from military service of well nigh half the full strength of the Indian Staff Corps. But why, then, in the name of common sense, should these transformed officers be allowed to retain their military rank and titles and draw their pay partly on military, partly on civil account? And why is the palpable injustice to be perpetuated of having two rates of pensions in all the uncovenanted services, and rewarding the fortunate "soldier," who has entered these services by some other way than the door, with a retiring allowance which in some cases exceeds by over 100 per cent. that given to men who have been discharging the same or higher duties side by side with him through the whole period of the respective public services of the two. After they have severed their connection with the Army for good, why should Government persist in regarding officers of the staff as still forming part and parcel of it? The retention of the military title was quite right and proper so long as officers were liable to be recalled to duty at a moment's notice; but it becomes utterly nonsensical in cases where officers have definitely chosen a civil, in preference to a military, career. But a far more serious objection than the incompatibility of military rank and titles with purely civil duties is the unfair advantage which the Staff Corps system gives the military officers over their civilian brethren,—in other words, that the Staff Corps system offers a cheap and short cut, closed against all non-military men, to offices of the kind usually filled by members of the regular Civil Service. Let us not be misunderstood. We do not allege for a moment that military civilians are, as a rule, inferior to civilian civilians of the covenanted and uncovenanted ranks; but only that the conditions of access to civil employment are far easier in one case than in the other. Just as the British Army is the easy stepping-stone to more profitable employment and surer promotion in the Indian Army, so is the Indian Army the easy stepping-stone to deputy commissionerships, commissionerships, civil secretaryships, and other prizes of the purely Civil Service; and every second Director of Public Instruction throughout India is a colonel in the Indian Army!

Some eminent authorities have even gone so far as to propose that the whole Civil Service of India should be recruited through the channel of the Army. Without going quite as far as that, one may cheerfully, if not proudly, acknowledge that military civilians have at all times shown a high average level of ability, and that even some of the most brilliant ornaments of the Indian Civil Administration have been military men. No country except India can boast of a race of military politicals such as that of which Nicholson, Malcolm, and Henry Lawrence were specimens. But the uses of the Staff Corps are more than counterbalanced by its disadvantages; and there is no doubt that the institution will soon undergo considerable changes as regards the civil branches of the service. Once the absurdity of military rank and titles for officers whose life-work is purely civil is knocked on the head, there must follow some arrangement whereby military civilians shall be amalgamated with the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Service into a new kind of department of the Civil Service. Such a reform need not in the least interfere with the position and privileges of the members of the Civil Service; and it has been long in contemplation.

The re-organization of the Staff Corps as regards military departments is involved in the larger questions, now under the consideration of the Indian Government, of Army reform generally, and is, perhaps, less easily disposed of than the subject of military officers in civil employment. But there are several alterations, the expediency of which must suggest itself to everyone who gives even a cursory attention to the matter. It is a notorious fact that the system of promotion for the whole Army, instead of in regiments, completely destroys that bond of connection between officers and men, the existence of which is so indispensable in the case of a Native Army. The evils of this arrangement became manifest in the very first campaign which was undertaken after the establishment of the Staff Corps system, namely, in the Bhootan war of 1865, when there were instances of troops marching under officers who had only assumed command of them the day before. It was impossible for officers and men to understand each other under such conditions; impossible that anything like *esprit de corps* could exist between them. As every one knows, the system of selecting officers from the whole Army for vacant posts has created endless heartburnings. The plan which Colonel Chesney and other Army reformers have proposed for obviating this inconvenience will no doubt be familiar to many of our readers; this plan is to form regiments, each composed of four of the regiments as they are organized now. In this new arrangement the regiments of the present organization would become battalions of the larger regiments proposed, and as the body of officers would be correspondingly large, vacancies in the regiment, from lieutenancies upwards, would be filled within the regiment itself.

OUR readers have not, perhaps, overlooked a subject which is attracting increasing attention in England, namely, the flood of foreign lottery programmes that inundates the country. As one of the leading London dailies remarks, "For many years past favoured individuals only have been in the habit of receiving these documents; but within the last few months the post has simply rained torrents of them." It is now five-and-fifty years since the English Government, keenly alive to the public immorality and private mischief of state gambling, held its last lottery, and believed that thereby it was rescuing its subjects from a dangerous vice. Its precautions have fortunately been rewarded by success for more than half a century, but the great achievement of civilization known as the Postal Union has brought back the old temptations in a very little modified form. There may be a little difference of opinion among Englishmen as to lotteries held in connection with the pastime which was once perhaps national, and still is sufficiently popular. But an Englishman agrees in looking on state lotteries, got up as a pure matter of business, as ridiculous or degrading. Half the nations of Europe, however, still regard them as an important source of state income. Austria, Italy, Prussia, Denmark, and nearly all the minor German principalities gamble hard and fast with their subjects; and in the two first kingdoms the adroit officials of the Exchequer seem to be not unacquainted with the noble principle of "heads I win, tails you lose," seeing that Austria "bagged" last year £2,200,000 by her gambling devices, and Italy still more, or £2,750,000. These Powers have recently shown a marked determination to keep their own sheep to themselves to fleece, and in Italy at least the zeal that the postal authorities devote in Russia to the discovery of Nihilist proclamations is expended in the careful elimination of lottery programmes from Austria and Russia out of the daily post bag. It is beginning to strike our own Government that a similar process of selection may become necessary, if indeed it is not already demanded, by facts which have lately come to light. It appears that "from one secluded parish in a Midland county the sum of seven pounds has been sent in payment of tickets in one of these speculations, and amongst those who responded to the lottery circular was a widow in receipt of parochial relief." A very common kind of advertisement in English journals just now is one offering satisfactory remuneration per hundred for legibly written addresses of persons "whose names do not appear in any published directories or postal guides." The fact is that the class whose names do so appear has been exhausted; and, moreover, it is generally too intelligent and wary to be taken in by the ingenuity of lottery speculators even of the highest continental distinction. An attempt is being made to play on the greed and credulity of the poor, amongst whom women are specially gullible. It is to be hoped that proper precautions will be applied.

IN connection with this subject, we see with satisfaction that the *Times of India* has for the first time got over a whole week without making a single allusion to the sad fact that this journal cordially agreed—for reasons given—with the policy of Government in suppressing a public Derby Sweep that yielded an income of £1,000 a year to its fortunate proprietors. It is well-known that maladies of the kind the *Times of India* has been suffering from disappear in fits recurring at longer and longer intervals; and this, we think, is the longest "break" of the kind our contemporary has enjoyed since our note of April last appeared.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 1.

THE most important event of this week to India, and to myself personally, is the acceptance by Mr. Grant Duff of the Governorship of Madras. I need hardly say that this appointment does not bring promotion to Mr. Grant Duff, who, by going to India at his age, definitely strikes his name out of the list of candidates for power in England. The general impression is that Mr. Gladstone has acted in his case as Lord Palmerston was said to have done in nominating Mr. Chisholm Anstey to the Attorney-Generalship of Hongkong. Being asked why he had done this, Lord Palmerston replied, "Well, there was no vacancy at any place further off London than Hongkong, or I should have sent him there." Of course, I write as one prejudiced against Mr. Grant Duff; but I trust I can respect an honourable antagonist, and I should have thought none the worse of the new Governor of Madras for the bad beating he gave me at Elgin last year, if he had not in his personal relations with me at that time shown such an intolerable want of breeding as disgusted even his intimate friends. Mr. Grant Duff is a man of rare attainments, and a thoughtful and often brilliant writer and speaker; but his manner is so offensive that, in spite of his undoubted merits as a politician, he is disliked almost equally on both sides of the House of Commons. Now that he has given up ambition, he may, in the seclusion of Madras, cultivate his literary and scientific tastes, and perhaps develope some of those kindlier qualities of human nature in which he has hitherto been singularly deficient. I daresay, too, that when he is no longer placed under the yoke of the Brummagem democracy, he will blossom out into a strong Imperialist; for his memorable speech in the early part of the session, when he declared with reference to the Boers that it was necessary for any Ministry which desired to keep the confidence of the English people to bring into subjection rebels in arms, shows that he is at heart opposed to the policy of surrender which finds favour with the present Ministry. Indeed, I am persuaded that the difficulty he felt himself placed under of defending the colonial policy of the Government without damaging his own reputation for consistency has weighed strongly with him in forming his decision as to whether he should accept the Indian appointment or not. The rumour circulated a few days ago that Mr. Courtney would succeed him as Under-Secretary for the Colonies was, of course, a practical joke, though it is Mr. Courtney's policy which has been carried out in South Africa. Still, it would be an awkward thing even for the Gladstone Government to place at the Colonial Office a man who is openly accused by loyal colonists now in England of having written letters to the Boer leaders immediately before the insurrection encouraging them to resist British authority. As regards the vacancy for the Elgin Burghs, I see that the evening papers of yesterday speak of me as a "probable candidate." "Possible" would have been the better term. I have been strongly urged to try again, and, as there are two or three Liberal candidates in the field, I should have a very fair chance if they all went to the poll; but I have not yet made up my mind to run the risk. I start for the North, however, on Sunday evening, to survey the ground for myself and determine what ought to be done.

The political lull continues, and outside the walls of Parliament there is not, I verily believe, a soul—inside there is only Mr. Gladstone—who cares a snap of the fingers what becomes of the Irish Land Bill. The Birmingham Liberal Committee have, with conspicuous bad taste chosen this occasion for putting forth a manifesto in which they reproach all Liberal members of moderate opinions for their lukewarmness, and imperiously require them to rally round the great Prime Minister once more and save his Government from destruction. The arrogant tone of this mandate to the Liberal party to restrain the exercise of free thought within their ranks ought to provoke a mutiny. It certainly vindicates the justice of Mr. Joseph Cowen's remarks on the mechanical character of that intelligence with which advanced Radicalism so liberally credits itself, and its unfaithfulness to those traditions of freedom of thought and speech which were cherished by the predecessors of Bright and Chamberlain. But this practice of bullying seems to be well adapted to the calibre of modern members of Parliament, who are frightened back by it into keeping true to their allegiance. The "independent" member in the House has, in fact, ceased to exist. All his opportunities of making speeches or initiating legislation have been taken from him; he cannot vote as he likes without being threatened by the Birmingham caucus; and if he even ventures to put a question to a Minister he is denounced as a renegade. Mr. Joseph Cowen [illegible] remains unpledged to obey the commands of the Ministry; and his is now but a voice crying in the wilderness.

The present state of Europe might excite alarm, if the English people had not fallen into one of those moods in which it is too great a trouble to them to think. The successful usurpation by Prince Alexander of Bulgaria of despotic power has demonstrated the absurdity of Mr. Gladstone's plan of creating a number of small self-governing states in the territories lopped off from the Turkish Empire. Constitutional liberty for Greeks, Servians, Bulgarians, and Montenegrins is but a dream; these petty states must become, under the rule of one Prince or another mere instruments of the great military monarchies which have arranged among themselves the eventual partition of Turkey in Europe. France, meanwhile, is meeting with unexpected difficulties in the achievement of her mission in North Africa. Already she finds that Tunis cannot be secure unless she takes Tripoli also; while not only in the newly annexed country, but in her own territory of Algiers, she is confronted with a formidable combination of the native tribes, whose religious fanaticism has been stimulated by direct instructions from Constantinople. The trial of Midhat Pasha and others for the supposed murder of Abdul Aziz proves only that the present Sultan is bent on the destruction of the men who have been at the head of the so-called reforming movement in Turkey, and whom the old Turks accuse of having betrayed the Empire to the European Powers and caused the loss of its fairest provinces. The same sentiment is at the bottom of the revolt against French rule in North Africa; and it may easily bring on a serious conflict between France and Turkey, in which Italy would not be a neutral.

The murder on the Brighton railway has supplied the curious public with a far more interesting topic of conversation than politics can give. Perhaps the most amazing feature of this strange case is the infatuation of the police in allowing the murderer to make his escape, after he had told them a cock-and-bull story about an imaginary countryman who had committed the murder. The real criminal, Lefroy, had his clothes saturated with blood, and the chain of the murdered man's gold watch was seen sticking out of his boot. But the innocent Brighton police had no suspicion, and believed any explanation he liked to give them. The *St. James's Gazette* has made political capital out of the affair in some very clever verses, in which it is insinuated that the conduct of the police is only in keeping with Mr. Gladstone's grand political principle that men charged with the protection of the honour and interests of England should be virtuous simpletons, having no distrust even of the most audacious villains. The *St. James's* has found some one who writes remarkably good satirical verses. The set entitled "One Thousand Soldiers More" are as telling as anything of the kind I have ever read.

The charming weather is another strong predisposing cause which disinclines people to care for politics. Nature is compensating us for a long and severe winter by a really delightful summer, which the innumerable horde of people who now do nothing but seek amusement in London are enjoying to the uttermost. The American element enters largely into this great company of pleasure-seekers; and resident Londoners are now undergoing the experience to which Englishmen have exposed all other countries of having prices everywhere raised by the lavish expenditure of wealthy foreigners. Mr. G. A. Sala, in his weekly gossip, says he is astounded at the prosperity of all the theatres, and the prices the public are willing to pay for seats. But the managers of theatres are no longer dependent on the custom of Londoners alone. People from all parts of the world rush to the great city, and gladly pay half a sovereign, or a sovereign, to see what Londoners would think dear at a shilling. There is no fancy fair or bazaar so stupid that a crowd of followers of fashion will not take thousands of half-guinea tickets for; and there is no limit to the price which Irving and others might charge for stalls at the theatres. The result, of course, is that a public favourite in London can now make a fortune in twelve months. Irving agreed to give Edwin Booth a percentage on receipts instead of a salary for playing at the Lyceum; and for 21 performances Booth received close on 1,800*l*. An ordinary actor not in the first rank will now get his 30*l*. a week at a good London theatre, and a distinguished journalist told me not long ago that his son, whom he had vainly tried to induce to follow his own business, had gone on the stage and was likely to make a much better thing of it than if he had taken to journalism. Nor can you be surprised at the prosperity of performers who live to please when you see the astounding displays of opulent ease made at Lord's Cricket-ground on such an occasion as the Oxford and Cambridge match of this year. The crowd increases so largely every year, and is so strongly marked by the growth of luxury in the form of dress and costly luncheons for those who care nothing about the match and do not understand cricket, but come to the rendezvous as to a great picnic party, that the committee of Lords are puzzled how to make their charges sufficiently high to make circulation possible round the ground. It was really difficult to move about on Tuesday, and only spectators of more than the ordinary height could get glimpses of the splendid play by which Leslie and Patterson redeemed the game for Oxford and discomfited their too confident adversaries.

I ran down yesterday to Henley to see the Regatta; and there the same symptoms were apparent, though, owing to the distance from London, not in so aggravated a form. The beautiful reach of the Thames from Henley Bridge to Regatta Island, enclosed by gently-sloping, well-wooded hills, looked its loveliest; and the innumerable boats, with their gay freights of men and women on pleasure bent, made a most animating panorama. The greatest curiosity on the river was a very handsome gondola, made out of carved black wood, with the oars striped in black and red. A large party were on board the gondola, which was rowed by three young ladies in yachting dress and a Venetian gondolier. The last mentioned stood in the stern, and did most of the rowing as well as the steering; but the young ladies, who of course had to stand all the while at their work, had no easy task to perform. The gondola was managed with great dexterity, and it was interesting to see how it twisted its way among the small boats, and how handily it could be turned round with a stroke or two of the steering oar. There must be much more fun to be got out of this kind of pleasure-boat than out of a steam launch. The racing was not remarkable for hard contests yesterday. The Cornell University men were beaten easily by the two English crews they rowed against. They looked fine strapping fellows, and had a great number of friends on the bank, who welcomed them on their first appearance with a peculiar short yapping cheer which set all the dogs barking, and made one fancy that the Red Indian has somehow got at our Yankee cousins and changed what Kinglake calls "the joyous shout of a free northern people" into a cry reminding one of that of the Bombay jackal.

The Lord Mayor's dinner to the representatives of literature seems to have been a more amusing affair this year than it usually is. There were a number of distinguished military men present, but I am told that none of them came near certain well-known specials in fierceness of demeanour and elaborate display of war medals. Lord Lytton made a long and too highly ornamented speech, which the audience felt to be tiresome. Lord Sherbrooke, annoyed perhaps at being called upon to return thanks for journalism, took his revenge by making a cynical speech, in which he sneered at the pretensions of writers of leading articles in a fashion that must have been particularly galling to most of the newspaper men present. Most men have a good deal of humbug in them, and there are few of us so conceited as not occasionally, in our candid moments, and in the seclusion of our own chambers, to admit to ourselves that we too are not free from this frailty of human nature. But the peculiarity of Lord Sherbrooke is that nothing delights him more than to proclaim from the house-tops that he is a charlatan, and to laugh at the public for being gulled by him. He owes all his success in life to his scholarship and his skill as a leader-writer; yet he rejoices exceedingly, whenever he gets a chance, in ridiculing classical scholarship and the public opinion created by newspapers.

The heavy damages given by the jury in the Bend Or libel case are a serious blow for the *Morning Post*, which has come out only this week as a penny paper. The experiment of reducing the price of the *Post* seems to me bound to fail. It can have no other effect than to turn a pretty good property into a decidedly bad one.

J. M. M.

THE LATE DEAN STANLEY.

WE take the following from "Men of the Time":—

Stanley, the very Rev. Arthur Penrhyn, D.D., son of the late Dr. Stanley, Bishop of Norwich, born about 1815, was educated under Dr. Arnold, Rugby, and commenced a distinguished career at Oxford, by obtaining a scholarship at Balliol College, and shortly after the Newdigate prize for his English poem "The Gipsies." After gaining the Ireland scholarship, he took a First Class in Classics in 1837, gained the Latin Essay prize in 1839, and the English Essay and Theological prizes in 1840, when he was elected a Fellow of University College. He was for twelve years Tutor of his College, was Select Preacher in 1845-46; Secretary of the Oxford University Commission, 1850-52; Canon of Canterbury from 1851 till 1858; Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church, and Chaplain to the Bishop of London from 1858 till 1863, when he became Dean of Westminster. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews in Feb., 1871; took part in the proceedings of the "Old Catholic" Congress held at Cologne in Sept., 1872; was elected one of the Select Preachers at Oxford by 349 votes against 287, Dec. 11, 1872; and was installed as Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews, March 31, 1875. Dr. Stanley first became known to the literary world by his admirable "Life of Dr. Arnold," published in 1844. It was followed by "Stories and Essays on the Apostolical Age," 1846; "Memoir of Bishop Stanley," 1850; "The Epistle to the Corinthians," 1854; Historical Memorials of Canterbury," 1854, 6th edit. 1872; "Sinai and Palestine in connection with their History," 1855; "Sermons on the Unity of Evangelical and Apostolical Teaching," 1859; Sermons on various subjects preached before the University of Oxford, in 1860-63; "Lecture on the History of the Eastern Church," 1861, fifth edit. 1869; "Sermons preached in the East," with appendix, on his second visit to Palestine with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1862; "Letter to the Bishop of London on subscription," and "Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church," 2 vols., in 1863-65; "Encouragements of Ordination," and "Reasonable, Holy, and Living Sacrifice: a Sermon," 1864; "Creation of Man: a Sermon," 1865; and "Sermon: Dedication of Westminster Abbey, the 800th Anniversary," 1866; "Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey," 1867, 3rd ed., 1869; "The Three Irish Churches: an Historical Address," 2nd edit., 1869; "Essays on Church and State," 1870; "The Athanasian Creed: with a preface on the general recommendations of the Ritual Commission," 1871; "Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland," 1872; and "Sermons and Essays on the Apostolical Age," 1874. He has contributed various articles to reviews and magazines, and many papers to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of Classical Biography" and "Dictionary of the Bible," to the "Transactions of the Archæological Institute," and to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*.

COLABA CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary says, in its issue of the 18th instant, that the Bishop of Bombay "preached an unusually vigorous sermon in the Cathedral last evening on the subject of slander in Bombay." A similar sermon might, I think, be addressed to the parishoners of Colaba with good effect.

Further, I beg to suggest that the roof of St. John's Memorial Church be repaired with as little delay as possible. At present a heavy shower of rain invariably results in the side aisles being almost impassable, owing to the pools of water in them; and even in the centre I have had to change my seat on account of the continual dripping of rain from the roof. This state of things is far from satisfactory, and the sooner the defects are remedied the better.

ONE OF THE CONGREGATION.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In common with, I trust, a good number of your readers, I feel grateful for your manly and outspoken article in a recent issue concerning the re-admission into society of the notorious Baker Pasha.

It is certainly a sign—and a grave one—of the times we are approaching that upwards of fifty members of a well-known club, and presumably men of good social standing and position, should be found willing to state deliberately in a public document that they consider a ruffianly and criminal assault on a weak and defenceless girl an act that does not reflect on Colonel Baker's character "as a gentleman." Surely this is a most astounding statement; and I am convinced it is no exaggeration to say that among nations boasting any degree of civilization it is only in England, and by Englishmen, that such an opinion could find utterance.

We hear much now-a-days of the decay of England's greatness; but it is the spirit of impurity and licentiousness so common among latter-day Englishmen that constitutes the real moral decadence of the nation, and is fast hurrying it to that abyss awaiting every people given over to ungodliness and unrighteousness, who, in the words of the Hebrew prophet, "honour God with their lips, but their heart is far from Him."

The much-vexed question of "what is a gentleman?" is now more difficult than ever to answer; and old-fashioned folk have to fall back upon the definition of the heathen poet, that "virtue alone is true nobility." Such would, however, appear not to be the opinion of "society," though there never was a time when it was more necessary to remember the adage that

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Bombay, 20th July, 1881.

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Bombay, 20th July, 1881.

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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Durjee Dhunjee Bhugwan, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Crushnarao Ramchunder Dhurundhur, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 20th day of November, 1879.

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A. Brownlow Fforde, Esq., Honorary Secretary.
Mr. J. E. CHARDE, Assistant Secretary.

THE Exhibition will consist of Paintings in Oil and Water-colours, Drawings, Etchings, Photographs ; works in Wood and Metal, and Pottery of every kind ; and all branches of Industrial Art.

The following Prizes will be awarded :—

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

For the best Picture in Oil or Water-colour by an Amateur Artist.

MR. ROBERTSON'S PRIZE.

For the best *bona fide* Landscape in Oil, Indian subject (exclusive of architecture or figures.)

THE HONOURABLE MR. ASHBURNER'S PRIZE.

For the best Landscape in Water-colour, Indian subject.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZES.

1. For the best Drawing by a Private Soldier of Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry, serving with the British Army, Bombay.
2. For Ditto Ditto serving with the Native Army, Bombay.

COLONEL POTTINGER'S PRIZE.

For the best Drawing by a Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officer of the Bombay Army.

KHAN BAHADUR PADAMJEE PESTONJI'S PRIZES.

1. For the best Drawing in Oil or Water-colour by a native of India, professional or Amateur.
2. For the Second best ditto ditto ditto.

THE SOCIETY'S PRIZES.

1. For the best Figure Painting in Oil.
2. Do. Do. Water-colour.
3. Do. Drawing in Black and White, or Sepia.
4. For the best series of four Landscape Sketches in Oil, *bona fide* from nature ; size not less than 8 inches by 12 inches.
5. For the best series of four Landscape Sketches in Water-colour, *bona fide* from nature ; size not less than 8 inches by 12 inches.
6. For the best Painting from still life (fruit, flowers, game, etc.)
7. For the best copy in Oil, Water-colours, or Chalk, from a painting, engraving, or photograph.
8. For the best Photograph, Landscape, or Figure.
9. For the best specimen of Indian Woodwork.
10. For the best Picture by a lady amateur who has not gained any other prize.

RULES.

I.—Unless otherwise provided, all prizes will be awarded to Amateur Artists only.

II.—No Exhibitors can obtain more than one prize for Oils or one for Water-colours respectively, except in separate branches, figures or landscape.

III.—The prizes are open to Exhibitors resident in India, and will be awarded to works painted in India, *bona fide* without aid of any kind from a professional Artist, and which have not gained a prize at any previous Exhibition in the Bombay presidency.

IV.—The Committee will be glad to receive on loan pictures excluded from competition for a prize ; such as works by a professional Artist, photographs, oleographs, &c., and every care will be taken that all contributions are returned uninjured to the Exhibitors.

V.—The Committee will arrange to hang the pictures to the best advantage, and will select Judges to award the [illegible] rent prizes.

[illegible] —Contributors wishing to sell their pictures, should [illegible] he same to the Honorary Secretary ; the price of [illegible] ure to be legibly entered on the back. A note to [illegible] at the picture is for sale, and its price, will be [illegible] e.

[illegible] of 5 per cent. will be deducted from [illegible] or articles sold at the Exhibitio [illegible]

VI [illegible] of each picture, and the name and address [illegible] nter, should be legibly written on its back. Inattention to this rule ca [illegible] very great inconvenience to the compiler of the catalog [illegible]

IX.—Intending contributors are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary at Poona, as soon as practicable after the first of August, stating the number and description of pictures they propose to send.

X.—Pictures should be despatched in time to reach Poona by the first of September.

XI.—The Committee regret that they are not in a position to defray the cost of carriage to and from Poona.

XII.—It is desirable that pictures should be sent framed, and in the case of Watercolours glazed also. Arrangements will be made for the exhibition of portfolios of drawings and sketches.

XIII.—The Committee reserve to themselves the discretion of rejecting any pictures considered unfit for Exhibition.

XIV.—No pictures or other articles purchased to be removed from the Exhibition Rooms without payment.

XV.—Cases should be addressed as follows :—

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HENRY'S "THILUM"
FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION,

A SPECIFIC for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Sciatica, Stiffneck, Sore Throat, Numbness, [illegible] Weakness, or Pains in, or Inflammation of, the [illegible] in the Back, Bruises, Cramps, Nervous [illegible] Swellings, [illegible] Joints, [illegible] Hemicrania (one side headache), Brow-Ague, [illegible] Neuralgia, [illegible] and Stiffness consequent on shooting, riding, [illegible] Pains in the Back and Limbs produce [illegible] other fevers, and all muscular Pains, &c. [illegible] Mumps, Paralysis, and Asthma, Coughs, [illegible] Difficulty of Breathing and Pain or Weight [illegible] Corns, Boils, Eruptions, Chancre, Piles, &c., &c. [illegible] cure for Itch, "THILUM" is a certain [illegible] Scorpion sting and Musquito bites.

"THILUM" is a wonderful preventive of [illegible] bites or other noxious Insect bites.

Price, Re. 1-4-0. Packing 1 annas. Postage, 4 annas.

N. B.—Postage and packing for 3 pots, the same as for a single pot.

☞ Special rates to missionaries, charitable hospitals and institutions on application *only* to F. H. Bowden, HENRY'S "THILUM" WORKS, Madras.

N.B.—Henry's "Thilum" does not contain a particle of Opium or Mercury in any form, nor indeed any deleterious ingredient. It may safely be used for infants and on the most delicate or broken skin.

TESTIMONIALS.

BLEEDING PILES.—I had the pleasure of giving a pot of "THILUM" to a lady patient for Piles having heard from my Assistant that he had derived great benefit from its use when suffering from bleeding and painful hæmorrhoids. It gave him instant relief and finally cured him, and I am happy to say that the remedy has proved equally efficacious in the case of the lady I refer to.

GEO. WILKIE, Medical Practitioner.
Moulmein, 23rd December, 1880.

FOR PAINS IN THE LEGS, BACK, &c.—I consider Henry's "Thilum" one of the best remedies I have ever used. It cures itch as I have proved by trial among the boys and girls of our Mission. After careful trial I can recommend Henry's "Thilum" for pains in the legs, arms, back, sore throat and itch. It is by far the best ointment I have ever used for these diseases.

D. DOWNIE, Missionary Amer. Bap. Teloogoo Mission.
Nellore, 23rd October, 1880

NEURALGIA.—I thank you very much for the "Thilum," it cured my wife of exceptionally severe Neuralgic pains in the face in less than 10 minutes securing for her perfect rest, prior to its use, long absent.

JOHN BAKER.
Percy Cottage, Teddington, England, 17th March, 1880.

To be had of
F. H. BOWDEN,
Henry's Thilum Works,
MADRAS,
and in BOMBAY, of TREACHER & Co.,
KEMP & Co., MADON & Co., THOMSON, TAYLOR & Co.
and all chemists.

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TELEGRAMS.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

To-day at the Town H[all] a serious row broke out between the constables of the Reserve Force and the clerks engaged in compiling the census returns. Thirty or forty constables were engaged; and the clerks threw chairs, rulers, inkbottles, and every moveable article. Everything in the hall of a light nature was broken. The constables were armed with sticks, and suffered considerably in the form of scratches and contusions. Four clerks were removed to hospital for treatment. The greatest loss of all consists of several thousand census returns, totally destroyed, necessitating a fresh census in several districts.

The cause of the row is supposed to have been the slippering of a Brahmin clerk by a constable for an offence against sanitary regulations. Little more could be learned, as the Deputy Commissioner of Police peremptorily ordered the newspaper reporters off.

RACING AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 19.

THIRD DAY.

GRAND ANNUAL HURDLES.

Palmerston ... 1
Comrade ... 2

ARABIAN PURSE.

Volunteer ... 1
Young Revenge ... 2
Badelight ... 3

AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Empress ... 1
Earl ... 2
Wanderer ... 3

GALLOWAY STAKES.

Greylieg ... 1
Grey Warrior ... 2
Shah ... 3

CHARGER STAKES.

Spec ... 1
Babyboy ... 2

MAHARAJA'S PURSE.

Exile ... 1
Linkboy ... 2
Fizz ... 3

Comrade bolted.

Attendance large, including the Maharaja.

Weather splendid, but just now a smart shower.

SIR JAMES GORDON.

Sir James Gordon leaves on the 25th instant. Mr. Sandford acts for him.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ILLNESS OF THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Dean Stanley is very ill from a severe attack of erysipelas.

JULY 19.

Dean Stanley is dead.

NEW RAILWAY IN BENGAL.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Messrs. Rothschild and Baring have issued the prospectus of a new railway, to be called the "Bengal Central Railway," the capital of which is one million sterling.

THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The *Standard*, in this morning's issue, publishe a telegram from Durban stating that the entire Transvaal has been retroceded to the Boers.

THE IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons last night that the following gentlemen have been appointed Irish Land Commissioners: Mr. Sergeant O'Hagan, Mr. E. J. Litton, M. P. for Tyrone, and Mr. Vernon, Land Agent.

The extreme Home Rulers strongly opposed the appointments, and the Conservative papers, in this morning's issue, condemn the weakness of the Commission.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra arrived [illegible] Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet, but steady.

Fair Dhollera ... 4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but firm.

3 per cent. Sterling Loan ... 103¾
4 " Rupee Paper ... 86¼
4½ " do. ... 92¼
3 " Consols for account ... 101⅛
5 " French Rentes ... 120
Bar Silver ... 51¼

Arrival—Tebe.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 18.

At 10 p. m. ... 79·3 Farht.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

At 6 a.m. ... 80·0
" 10 a.m. ... 83·6
" 2 p.m. ... 85·6
" 4 p. m. ... 84·3

DEPARTURE OF THE MAIL POSTPONED.

As the train bringing the Simla overland mail was delayed, and was not expected to reach Bombay until midnight, the Postmaster-General postponed the departure of the mail-steamer until 5 a. m. to-day.

At the usual meeting of the Town Council yesterday, the question of roofing over the Malabar Hill reservoir came on for consideration. The Executive Engineer, in his report, states that it is unnecessary to cover in the whole reservoir with a masonry roof, which might with advantage be erected over the service reservoir only. The cost of the proposed work is estimated at Rs. 2,51,011; and Mr. Walton is of opinion that if his proposition is adopted, a saving of Rs. 1,46,349 will be effected, and for [illegible] practical purposes the reservoir and filter beds will have been completed in accordance with the sanitary principles approved in England [illegible] the Consulting Engineer, Mr. Forde, in [illegible] the report, pointed out that Mr. W[illegible] [propo]sition is to all intents and purposes [illegible] with what he himself proposed nearly t[illegible] ago. After discussion, it was resolv[ed] [illegible] all the resolutions bearing on the su[bj]ect which have been already passed by the Corporation and the Town Council should [illegible] laid before the Council at their next meeting, when the question will be further considered.

In modification of the instructions contained in Government Resolution dated the 9th instant, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that passports should be granted to pilgrims proceeding from Bombay, Aden, or Karachi to Jeddah, without requiring the applicants to show to the satisfaction of the officers issuing the passports that on arrival at Jeddah they will be in a position to deposit at the British Consulate the sum of Rs. 40 each. All pilgrims should, however, be fully warned that such deposit is required by consular order, and should be directed to register their names at the British Consulate on their arrival at Jeddah. Warning should be given to owners or charterers of vessels engaged in the conveyance of pilgrims that pilgrims are liable to be refused permission to disembark at Jeddah unless they are provided with passports.

THE Central Presidency Rifle Meeting is to be a big affair, and will last from the 19th September to the 1st October. A splendid prospectus is offered, which includes two sets of medals; those struck for last year, when the meeting [was] not held, in addition to those for the present year.

THE Ranee of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda gave birth to a daughter last week.

WE learn that the marriage of the younger daughter of H. H. the Raja Saheb of Drangadra with the Maharaja of Jeypore has been postponed to some day near the Dewalee festival. The ceremony was to have taken place on the 13th instant, but some caste and custom obstacles came in the way, and led to its postponement.

ABDUL MALIK TORA, prince of Bokhara, now at Peshawur, is, it is stated, about to visit Kashmere.

THE Lahore municipality has applied to Government for an additional loan of eight lakhs of rupees to complete the water and drainage schemes.

FROM information which has reached the *Pioneer* from Persia, it would appear that Mr. O'Donovan, the *Daily News* correspondent, communicated to the British Minister at Teheran his intention of visiting Merv, and that he was warned of the danger he would run, not so much on the journey thither, as in returning to Persia.

IT has now been finally determined that Sir G. Couper will make over charge of his office and leave India in the middle of April, 1882.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MILES, from Muscat, goes to Zanzibar in August, Dr. Kirk, Political Agent, having taken furlough.

A LETTER to an up-country contemporary, dated Bushire, 30th June, states that the Governor appointed to Bushire made his public entry into the town on the 25th instant, relieving the Foreign Agent, Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, of the cares of government, and thanking him for his trouble in the name of the Zil-us-Sultan, by the presentation of a *khilat* from His Royal Highness. The Governor's name is Mirza Mahomed Khan; his title Mustaufi-im-Nizam. His Excellency is reputed to be anxious to have good government, as he has travelled and seen some parts of Europe, and observed the beneficial results of justice and the protection of the ryots. He has appointed one of his relatives, by name Mirza Abdullah Khan, his assistant, and another relative, Mirza Yusuf, his treasurer; and has allowed the old Darogha, Nayab Abbas Ali, to remain in office.

A RESOLUTION by the Government of India on the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1879-80 states that the net revenue, direct and indirect, left a clear profit of Rs. 6,582, after deducting the interest charges on the whole of the capital expended, including works under construction and not yet earning revenue. The results of the operations of the department for the year under review are, taken as a whole, very satisfactory.

WE hear through the Press Commissioner's office that certain firms in India having recently represented that they are prepared to supply country-made soap of good quality, and at rates which will compare favourably with those of the imported article, with a view of encouraging the new industry instructions have been issued in the Military Department to local Governments to invite tenders at once for the supply, from local firms, of the quantity of soap required for the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments for one year.

A SHIKARI at Alapili, Chanda district, Central Provinces, a letter from whom has reached the *Civil and Military Gazette*, lately made a bag of a splendid bull buffalo with enormous horns, and four tigers. One of the tigers measured 9 feet 6 inches, another 9-10½, and two tigresses 9-2 and 9-10 respectively. He also disposed of four four-horned antelopes. He adds, "I also shot the following, but did not bag them, though I tracked the blood marks for a long distance,—one bear, two bison, one buffalo, two blue bulls, and two sambar. I saw five tigers, but unfortunately missed one. Of the four tigers, three I shot off an elephant, and one on foot, firing when the tigers were on the bound. The place I went to is only about 16 miles from here, and evidently swarms with tigers. They actually, at night, came within 50 or 60 yards of my camp. It is the lot of very few persons, indeed, to bag with one gun four tigers and other game in five days. The rifle I use is a ·500 express, double barrel."

WE (*Pioneer*) do not know who is responsible for the canards now being circulated, but some one is showing unusual fertility of invention. The Lahore paper says that Lady Ripon will probably go to England under medical advice in November. There is no truth whatever in this. The Agra papers have discovered that Her Excellency is likely to remain in that station during the cold weather. This idea is equally unfounded, as Lady Ripon has every intention of accompanying the Viceroy to Calcutta when the Agra camp is broken up. The *Englishman* announces that a camp of exercise will be held at Agra under the personal control of the Commander-in-Chief. Sir Donald Stewart, at any rate, has heard nothing of this camp, and has not the slightest intention of proposing that it should be held.

A NOTICE appears in General Orders to the effect that Nos. 15-8 and 18-8 Batteries Royal Artillery having been ordered to proceed to England next cold season, the non-commissioned officers and men desirous of extending their service in this country will be allowed to volunteer, without bounty, for the Royal Artillery serving in any of the [illegible] [illegible] to remain in India will take rank in the battery to which they may be posted according to the date of their promotion. It is to be distinctly understood that men remaining in the country may select their presidency, but are not allowed to volunteer for any particular battery.

REGARDING the Maharaj case, the *Madras Times* writes:—"The King can do no wrong' and 'the King is above the law' are maxims of the British Constitution (written or only traditional, we leave the legal advisers of the Crown to determine). Similarly, the Vaishnav community at Bombay appear to hold that their Maharajs can do no wrong, and are also above the law. And, accordingly, we learn from the Bombay papers that they have been making quite unheard-of efforts to obtain the release from prison of their Maharaj, who has been committed to it by Mr. Aston, the Political Officer at Rajkot. In our opinion, considering all the circumstances of the case, the sentence of *simple* imprisonment, even for two years, awarded to the Maharaj, who was convicted of having purchased the pearls robbed from the Banghy Post, knowing them to have been robbed, was unduly lenient. We have no doubt that, had the man been an ordinary individual, and not a Maharaj, he would have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. However, there is no doubt that the example will tend to do much good. It was absurd to suppose that the Bombay Government would release the man, as the result proved, and it is of course as absurd to expect that the Supreme Government will do so. But if it did, we quite concur with the *Bombay Gazette* that 'the admission which would thus be made, that these men are superior to the law, would be both contrary to the first principles of justice, and very unfortunate in its resuls, as it would tend to enhance the already too powerful—inasmuch as it is degrading and pernicious—influence exercised by the Maharajs over their followers.'"

THE London Military Correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—Captain A. J. Bigge, Royal Artillery, must be considered a very fortunate young man. On his return from South Africa this young officer was appointed Assistant Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, and now he has taken over the duties of Equerry to the Queen, in succession to Lieutenant General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge. It certainly [is a] great thing for an officer of Captain Bigge's rank to congratulate himself upon, that he should have been selected to fill an appointment previously held by a lieutenant general! Would [not] any other officer but a "gunner" have been so favoured? Scarcely, I think.

I WAS glad, writes the same correspondent, to notice in a recent *Gazette* that the command of the 17th Lancers had been given to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Boulderson; for, with the changes in the organisation of the Army pending, it would have been most unfair to the officers of the regiment to have robbed them of the run of promotion which has now passed to them. The matter was fully discussed, and though it is no secret that proposals were made for bringing in an outsider, it was pointed out that not only Colonel Boulderson, but other officers, would have suffered, and it was felt that it would have been a great hardship to have held back promotion at a time when so much uncertainty exists as to the future, more especially as the 17th have lately performed excellent service in the field.

THE Lord Mayor's dinner to the representatives of literature, at the Mansion House, on June 25, was attended by about 300 guests. Lord Houghton and the Earl of Lytton responded for "Poetry," and Viscount Sherbrooke for "Journalism." The other speakers included Lord Rosslyn, Dr. Playfair, M.P., Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., and Mr. Walter, M.P.

MR. PHIL ROBINSON'S new book, "Noah's Ark: a Contribution to the study of Natural History," is to be published shortly. It will somewhat resemble in its mode of treatment Toussenel's "L'Esprit des Bêtes."

AN appeal to the Irish voters in Great Britain, signed by Mr. Parnell, Mr. Justin McCarthy, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, was issued on June 29, urging them to organize themselves in every constituency, and pointing out that in Coventry a few Irish voters won the seat, and that their vote can be made of importance in constituencies where few Irish live.

THE *Standard* says that the following are the names of new ships about to be built at Her Majesty's dockyard for the Royal Navy:—Two steel screw corvettes of 14 guns, 2,380 tons, and 2,500-horse power, the *Calliope* and *Calypso*, to be built at Portsmouth and Chatham respectively; two composite screw sloops of 8 guns, 1,420 tons, and 950-horse power, the *Rapid* and *R*[illegible], to be built at Devonport; and another sloop of the same class, the *Caroline*, to be built at Sheerness.

THERE is a certain continuity of tradition, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in Mr. Duff's appointment to the Governorship of Madras. His father was an Indian officer of merit and distinction, the historian of the Mahratta war, and his name recalls another eminent member of the same service. Mr. Grant Duff himself was in the India Office in the last Liberal Administration; he has travelled in India and written about it; he took a conspicuous and very important part in enlightening the constituencies on the Indian policy of Lord Beaconsfield. He will go to India, therefore, fully equipped with knowledge of the country and of the problems connected with it. Besides this special recommendation, the Governor of Madras will bring to his new work a shrewd judgment, much political sagacity, and careful and patient aptitude for administration. The only set-off to one's satisfaction at the appointment is that the House of Commons will lose one of its most accomplished and widely cultivated members. It is not so rich in men of this stamp (it is getting poorer every year) that Mr. Grant Duff's withdrawal from it can take place without causing regret to all who wish to see the House representative of the finer as well as the coarser elements of the national life.

THE close of the State trial at Constantinople by a sentence of death on the leading actors in the tragedy which cost Abdul Aziz his life, the *Pall Mall* remarks, was not unexpected. Midhat Pasha had a presentiment of the doom which awaited him at Constantinople, which events have abundantly justified. There is nothing exceptionally strange about the affair except its publicity. We did not need this latest demonstration to prove that Turks are Turks and not Europeans, and the solemn indignation of the *Times* strikes us as a trifle absurd. "The character of Turkish statesmen" remains what it always was, whether Midhat be guilty or innocent. Intrigue and conspiracy, occasionally culminating in assassinations or executions, are part of the established order of things at Stamboul. The only change is that the doomed pashas are tried in public instead of being bowstrung in secret. Possibly the old Turkish habit will reassert itself before the sentence of the court is executed. Midhat and the other pashas will most likely be informed that the Sultan has graciously commuted their sentence to one of imprisonment, and after a little time we shall hear that they have died in gaol—of course from natural causes, or by [illegible].

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—The promoter's contempt for the common-sense of the public must, we suppose, be warranted by the results; but surely the framers of the prospectus of a mining company which was issued the other morning are straining their faith in the infinite folly of the investor a trifle beyond endurance. The prospectus contains the usual information about the situation of the properties, the capital, the allotments, and all the rest of it. This is very likely not much more ingenious than many other documents of the same kind. The originality of an appeal to the widows, country clergy, and other simple people consists in the publication along with the prospectus of a map "showing the district, to be found in an edition of the Holy Bible, published at 3s. 6d. by Henry Frowde." The investor is also informed that "a descriptive account of the gold will be found in the 2nd chapter of Genesis, the 11th and 12th verses." Here are the verses referred to:—"The name of the first is Pison; that is it which compasseth the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold; And the gold of that land is good: there is bdellium and the onyx stone." It is pitiable to think that there can be a class of people in the country whom it is even hoped that brazen impudence of this kind will induce to part with their money. In a later issue of the *Pall Mall* the following note was published from a correspondent:—"Your 'Note' on the Turkish mining prospectus, and its impudent quotation from Genesis, induces me further to point out that if, as the map referred to by the promoters shows, Pison is the Choruk or Djoruk, the mine is eighty English miles as the crow flies from the nearest point of the valley in which there is said to be 'gold that is good, bdellium, and the onyx stone.' But what are eighty miles in the eyes of promoters nowadays?"

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	42 32	11 21	39 15	42 71
18 Monday	0 10	..	..	..
19 Tuesday	..	0 5	..	0 9
Total	42 42	11 29	39 15	42 83
July 18, 1880	37 73	39 80	32 81	36 24

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(19th July, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.
Kurrachee	29·601	86·5	WSW	[illegible]
Surat	·742	82·6	W	[illegible]
Bombay	·805	83·6	WSW	[illegible]
Karwar	·891	81·1	W fresh	[illegible]
Ratnagiri	·866	83·8	SSW fresh	[illegible]
Mangalore	·918	83·9	W	[illegible]
Calicut	·938	78·6	WNW	[illegible]
Cochin	·934	93·0	NW	[illegible]
Masulipatam	·829	93·0	W	[illegible]
Madras	·843	94·0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Negapatam	·855	90·5	[illegible]	[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL O[illegible]

GOVERNMENT [illegible]

BOMBAY, [illegible]

Means of observations [illegible]

Barometer corrected 32 d[illegible] ... 81·9
Temperature of the [illegible] ... 78·2
[illegible] Thermometer ... 76·8
Dew [illegible] ... ·817
[illegible] Humidity of Air [illegible]
[illegible] cloudy sky (the [illegible] sky clouded—8.) 6·6
[illegible] of air (read at 6 p.m.) ... 81·8
Maximum temperature do. (read at 10 a.m.) ... 77·0
[illegible] Direction of Wind ... W, WSW, SW, WSW, SW WSW.
[illegible] movement of wind in 24 hours ... 533
Fall of Rain ... 0·10
Total fall during month ... 26·73
" " year ... 42·12

From midnight to midnight.

HOME REMITTANCES.

Remittances to the Home Treasury during the year 1881-82:—

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
Estimated for the whole year	17,200,000	20,61,[illegible]	1 8	[illegible],00,000
In the month of June, 1881	1,351,946	1,65,50,000	1 7·60	30,30,510
To the end of the month of July 1881	4,406,949	5,35,28,000	1 7·76	91,58,510

THE MAHARAJ CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is to be hoped that H. E. the Governor will give the petition which has been presented by certain European gentlemen and others on behalf of the imprisoned Maharaj careful consideration before arriving at a decision upon it, as the questions involved are important.

It appears to be assumed on the part of the advocates for the Maharaj that the law recognises all forms of belief which are called religion; but that is not the case. In the same way as an atheist is subject to certain civil disabilities, such, for instance, as the liability to be deprived of the custody and education of his children on the ground that his scepticism unfits him for the proper performance of those duties, so a religion which clothes a man with divinity, and the tenets of which, by granting sanction to illegal acts, are directly opposed to the law itself, is not and cannot be recognised by the law; at least, in so far as it plainly transgresses the law, or partakes of a blasphemous character by seeking to clothe a human being with divinity. The believers in that creed profess that the Maharajs are incarnations of a deity, and profess to place not only the whole of their worldly possessions, but their persons, and the persons of their wives, daughters, and families, at the absolute disposal of the Maharajs. In the Maharaj Libel Case it was proved that the direct consequence of this belief was the perpetration of the grossest and most degrading immorality on the part of the Maharajs and their followers; and the perpetration of this immorality is believed by their followers to be sanctioned by the supposed divinity of the Maharaj. A blasphemous creed such as that which gives direct sanction to immorality is not recognised by the English law.

As in the eyes of the law all men are equal, so also the law treats all religions which are recognised by the law with equal respect. It will make no distinction between a Protestant, a Buddhist, a Roman Catholic, a Hindu, or a Mahomedan in that regard. But the claims of the Maharajs to be regarded as divinities stand upon quite other ground. Their supposed divinity is not recognised by the law, nor any claims that are based upon it; so when the Maharaj in the libel case claimed, on the ground of his supposed divinity, to be exempted from personal attendance as a witness in court, the judges who tried that case (Sir Matthew Sausse and Sir Joseph Arnould) refused to entertain his claims and directed his personal attendance in court.

If the petition addressed to His Excellency is based upon religious grounds, altogether separate and distinct from the claims of the Maharaj to be considered a divine being, there is no reason why it should not be favourably considered. But if the special privileges which His Excellency is asked to grant are asked for the purpose of preserving the supposed divine character of the Maharaj, then His Excellency will be bound to refuse the request; for, if he should grant it, he would be recognising that which the law does not recognise. And this he has no power to do, inasmuch as although the sole exercise of the prerogative is placed in his hands as the representative and the supreme head of the realm, yet the prerogative is not above the law; it is part of the law, and must always be exercised in accordance with, and cannot lawfully be exercised in breach, of the rest of the law.

A.

Bombay, July 19.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—It is a strange and unfortunate phenomenon that while the western nations are striving hard to make rapid strides in civilization, most people of this country, in spite of the favourable circumstances they are placed in, who are considered as the champions of the native community, who have heads and hearts that should be utilized in remedy[ing] national evils and who commanding as they do good resources, are able to put things in the right way, are, either knowingly or unknowingly, moving in a retrograde direction. To a shrewd observer of Indian reforms the monstrous fact will reveal itself that the people who in the prime of their life were the loud denouncers of social abuses are the very same persons who, past that time, are daily seen not only palliating the evil they once murmured against, but professing opinions and adopting a course of conduct in direct antagonism with their former sentiments. This much-to-be-regretted change is traceable to their hazy notions about reforms, and their inward apathy to the evils they have outwardly laboured against.

All these remarks, in one aspect or another, are clearly borne out by the farcical meeting held the other day at Mazagon for the purpose of not only sympathizing with the Vaishnav community in the tribulation they suffer by the imprisonment of their religious head but of petitioning Government to save his holiness the Maharaj from the ignominy of condign and merited punishment. Every right-minded person who is conversant with the daily life of a Hindu must, as a matter of course, admit that the institution of the Vallabhacharyan Maharajs is an abuse of the blackest type, and one calling for a prompt remedy. It is idle in this place to recapitulate the baneful influence that it has exerted, and that it is still exerting, on the national mind; but let it be stated in short that the existence of this institution clashes with the much-desired national progress. After the clear and unambiguous disclosure of the Maharajs' secret doings twenty years ago, in the celebrated Maharaj Libel Case, by the untiring efforts and the noble self-sacrifices of the late lamented Mr. Karsandas Mulji, is it not an insult to his memory to come forward in support of a cause against which, had he been living, he would have urged a life and death struggle! And when the insult comes from the very persons who not only respect and cherish his memory, but who were among his chief and firm-footed coadjutors in breaking down the influence of the Vaishnav dignitaries, it is certainly very extraordinary. Misdirected philanthropy, instead of doing good, always does mischief. If therefore some of the members who attended the Mazagon meeting, and who are known for their magnanimity, had their hearts melted only by the sufferings of a well-circumstanced mortal, why, there are people who suffer the same miseries, and others whose struggle for bare existence ought to have a preferential claim on their philanthropy.

I discard the opinions which are entertained by some of the over-zealous reformers that, being a high priest of thousands of people with an imperative duty of inculcating principles of morality among his devotees, and being charged with a crime of which he must be presumed a represser, the Maharaj's punishment should not be lightened, but on the contrary enhanced. His punishment has been sufficient; his holiness, which was considered above law, has been violated enough; and he has been now made aware that his case has not been looked at differently from that of an ordinary mortal. I say, all this has been enough; and until the hearing of an appeal in a regular way, any interference in the matter would be a wrong and an unwarranted step. I hope the [illegible] will not have the [illegible] and supple expressions of [illegible] of the few [illegible] and other gentleman on the one hand, or to the threats of infuriated and frenzied devotees on the other. If the British Government has sincerely at heart the interests of millions of people under its charge; if, as it often pretends, it sincerely wishes to lead the people to better and nobler paths; and if it sincerely wishes to see India at some future day competing with her sister nations in moral, intellectual, social, and religious advancement, th[illegible] sion of Mr. Aston, arrived at by force of [illegible] must be upheld, and the senders of th[illegible] civilly silenced.

AN ELPHI[illegible]

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE [illegible]

SIR,—Much have you [illegible] ng in favour of native refor[illegible] ne, now-a-days, either at a [illegible] ng towards decline altogethe[illegible] hat was held at [illegible]njee H[illegible] olence meeting on [illegible] I have nothing to say. [illegible] the distinct object of [illegible] ur of the convicted Maharaj, [illegible] ccordance with law, found [illegible] justice, and sentenced [illegible] mercy, I am seriously [illegible] names of those present [illegible] Ranina and Rao Saheb [illegible] wenty years ago devot[illegible] ause of reforming native [illegible] *man*, and *dhan*. At the [illegible] Maharaj Libel Case they left [illegible] sacrifice undone in support [illegible] what a sad change! Is [illegible] red with the reaction of [illegible] reaction are equal and [illegible] to this time I [illegible] been of opinion that the native papers would [ne]ver refrain from offering their mite on such a question in favour of justice and reform. But in that direction, too, my hopes are frustrated. The *Rast Goftar* of Sunday last says, in fact, nothing. Its columns are all full of nothing. Is it owing to the active part that is taken by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurji Bengali in favour of the convict? The *Bombay Samachar* and the *Jame* are afraid of sticking to the principles of law and justice, lest the number of their subscribers might be lessened. The *Indian Spectator*, the *Gujrati*, and the *Gujrat Mitra* appear to be the only doers of duty amongst the native papers on this occasion. If such leading principles of the native press were to continue, I believe it would soon accelerate the downfall of all native [illegible]

REFORM.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 18th: Manilla (s), from Genoa. Yesterday:—Calcutta (s), Bussorah; Ancona (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday: [illegible] Marseilles; Amanda (s), Tuticorin; Indus (s), Southampton; Burmah (s), Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—Th[illegible] and Amanda, Hathersage and Adirondack left the dock yesterday.

TULSI LAKE.—The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a.m. on Sunday, the 17th instant, was 43 inches and 38½ cents. The height of water in the Lake was 34·36 feet. The height in the corresponding week last year was 3[illegible]0.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF DIU.—The *Ultramar* reports that Captain Faustino Gomes arrived at Diu on the 22nd June, and took charge of the Governorship on the 29th from the Governor, Fontes Pereira DeMello, who left for Goa the same day *via* Bhownugger.

ASSAULT.—Busteo Pedro, Miguel Francis, Philip Jao Souze, and Eus Jao Souze were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Mathias Enoos, a boiler-maker in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, at Bhoewada, on the night previous. Prisoner No. 3 was fined Rs. 10, and the other three were fined Rs. 5 each.

THEFT.—Jeejeebhy Sorabjee, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, on two separate charges, of the theft of two syringes, valued at Rs. 11, one belonging to Apothecary E. F. Underwood, and the other to Dr. P. F. Gomes. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

RECEIVING IN PLEDGE REGIMENTAL CLOTHING.—Veerjee Hurry, described as a servant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of receiving in pledge two regimental great-coats, valued at Rs. 13-4, from Olson and Drakely, trumpeter and gunner respectively of H. M.'s 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, stationed at Colaba. He was fined Rs. 5.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Yacoob Dawood, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession a quantity of cotton, valued at 4 annas, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he became possessed of the same. Being a reputed thief, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

PROSECUTION FOR EVADING WHEEL TAX.—Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, collector of wheel tax and assistant assessor, yesterday applied to Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for a summons against Mr. Antone, coach-builder of Girgaum-road, for having failed to give notice to the Municipal Commissioner, within fifteen days, of his becoming possessed of a horse and carriage. His worship granted the summons as applied for, returnable on Friday, the 29th July. Section 110 of the Municipal Act IV. of 1878, under which the present prosecution is instituted, is as follows:—"Every person who by reason of not being possessed of any carriage, cart, hackery, horse, pony, or mule, has not paid any tax in respect thereof for the previous quarter, shall on becoming possessed of any conveyance or animal liable to such tax, give notice thereof to the Commissioner within fifteen days from the time of becoming so possessed. In default of such notice the possessor will be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees."

THEFT OF A BOTTLE OF SHERRY.—A young Eurasian named Richard Boswell, described as being without any ostensible means of subsistence, was arged, on Monday last, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with the theft of a bottle of sherry, the property of Merwanjee Nowrojee, a wholesale liquor shopkeeper on the Parell-road, at Byculla. The prosecutor was away from his shop for a few minutes that morning at 8 o'clock and on his return he found the prisoner behind the shop door. He raised an alarm, seeing something concealed under his coat. A policeman was called, and a search resulted in the finding on the prisoner of a bottle of sherry, which the prosecutor claimed as his property. The bottle had been removed from an open cupboard in the shop. The prisoner told the sepoy that the bottle of sherry belonged to him. Inspector Whittaker enquired into the matter, and to him the prisoner made certain statements regarding his presence in the complainant's shop [illegible] being placed before the Court, his story was very different. He stated that he had arrived from Poona the previous night, and that the bottle of sherry and a flask of brandy were purchased by him at the Kurjut refreshment-room. Mr. Whittaker went to the Stranger's Home, where the prisoner had his portmanteau; the prisoner, however, did not produce a flask of brandy, but an empty medicine bottle. He told Mr. Whittaker that Dr. Lumsden's butler had seen him purchase the bottle of sherry at Kurjut. Mr. Whittaker went to the Byculla Club, but the butler denied having seen anything of the kind. Before the Court the prisoner declined to call Dr. Lumsden's servant as his witness; but said in reply to the Court's enquiries, that he would point out the servant of the refreshment-room at Kurjut who had sold him the liquor. His Worship therefore postponed the case, and ordered Mr. Whittaker to take the prisoner to Kurjut, to enable him to point out the man from whom the bottle was alleged to have been purchased. This was done. The proprietor and all the servants were produced before the prisoner, but he failed to point out any one of them as the person who had sold the sherry to him. The proprietor of the Kurjut refreshment-room further stated that he did not keep the description of sherry shown to him. The prisoner was again placed before the Court yesterday morning; but he had nothing more to say. His guilt having been satisfactorily proved, he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

RIFLE COMPETITION.—We hear that "A" Company Sind Railway Volunteers, has, through Lieutenant Henty, challenged "A" Company of H. M. 98th Regiment to shoot a match, seven men on each side, five rounds at each distance, 200, 500, and 600 yards. It is, we understand, the intention of the "railway men" to challenge each company of the gallant regiment in succession; and we hope this attempt to bring the regulars and volunteers together in friendly competition may result in promoting good feeling between the two services, and in securing the result aimed at, namely, good shooting.—*Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind Issue).

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIAT[ION.]

Service will be held on board the ship [illegible] the Prince's Dock, this (Wednesday) even[ing] [illegible] Captains, officers, seamen, and others are [illegible]

The Bethel flag will be hoisted in th[illegible]

[illegible]

(Before the Ho[illegible] AMJEE

THE LATE [illegible]

KHURS[illegible] AND OTHERS.

M[illegible] Jardine, instructed by [illegible]nakurdas, appeared for the [illegible] and Mr. Russell, instructed by [illegible]eveland, and Little, appeared for [illegible]nt, the Administrator-General. Mr. [illegible] Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. [illegible] and Boevey, for the trustee defendants.

[illegible] Inverarity, in continuing his remarks on behalf of the trustee defendants, urged that the Lovelane property, the net rental of which was Rs. 200 per annum, was part of the trust settlement of July, 1862. In regard to this property also the learned counsel argued that the suit was time-barred, because it was five years before they alleged that the sale was fictitious. Having referred to one or two other matters of detail, the learned counsel called evidence for the defendants.

Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Panday, brother of Merwanjee Framjee Panday, the settlor, said he was on intimate terms with him during his life, and was present at the investiture of his son Nusserwanjee with the sacred thread in February, 1861. Both Muncherjee and Dadabhoy Cama were present at the ceremony. Dadabhoy Cama was married to Merwanjee's sister, and was also his first cousin. Witness was one of the trustees of his brother Merwanjee's charities. In March, 1862, Merwanjee made over to the trustees Rs. 1,65,000 for the "gambhar" feasts; and the money was deposited in the Bank of Bombay on the 27th March, 1862. The deed was executed in July, 1862. The fund was established in a public manner; and reports of what took place at the thread ceremony appeared in the newspapers, together with the letter that was read. Dadabhoy Cama, who had first consented to be a trustee, was present at the meeting of trustees at which the trust deed was read out. He was afterwards relieved of the post, because he did not approve of some of the clauses of the trust deed. Merwanjee was given no power by the deed to revoke it. On the 1st January, 1863, Merwanjee wrote a letter to the trustees about the settlement of three lakhs of rupees for the Sanatarium. The letter was published in the Gujeratee newspapers of the 9th January, 1863; the receipts having been made over to the trustees six days before. The whole of the money mentioned in the receipts, Rs. 2,70,000, was spent by the trustees in building the Sanatarium; and further sums were from time to time paid by Merwanjee direct to the contractors. Muncherjee Dadabhoy and Rustomjee Cama were present at the ceremony. Muncherjee assisted Merwanjee in writing the opening speech for him; and in the English and native newspapers of the 5th December, 1865, substantially correct accounts of the ceremony appeared. The trustees commenced the building of the Dhurmsalla in November or December, 1864. In addition to a sum of Rs. 75,000 formerly paid, Merwanjee paid, Rs. 25,000 on the 30th June, 1865. The Rs. 75,000 were deposited with Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Patel, who got into difficulties after paying the trustees Rs. 50,000; and the balance of Rs. 25,000 and interest was lost through him. Merwanjee Panday made up for this loss by paying the second sum of Rs. 25,000. The Dhurmsalla was opened with a public ceremony on the 7th March, 1866, at which Muncherjee Dadabhoy and Rustomjee Cama were present. Since the two institutions were opened, they had been in full working order. Merwanjee's sister, Dadabhoy Cama's wife, took an interest in her brother's charities. About 1865 Merwanjee [illegible] but he had no ready money. When he died his firm were the agents to the Dhurumsey, the Oriental and the Broach mills, and the income from those sources was more than a lakh a year. After Merwanjee's death Muncherjee wanted to be allowed to manage the business of the firm; he said he would pay off the creditors, and then credit the firm with the commission earned for the agentship. Witness declined to allow him to interfere with the management of the agencies; and three or four months later he (Muncherjee) filed this suit.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling.—Merwanjee, in fact, never was a partner in the firm of Merwanjee Framjee and Co., although the public supposed he was. Before 1863 Merwanjee was carrying on business on his own account, and was broker to Campbell, Mitchell and Co., and Comber Son and Co. In 1863 he started the firm of Merwanjee Framjee and Co., consisting of myself, Nusserwanjee Merwanjee (his son), and Dhunjeebhoy [illegible] Merwanjee had no share in the firm, to which he made over the business of brokers to the two European firms. He was intending to retire, but instead of that he started in business on his own account. He used to buy cotton for forward delivery. He did not enter into "satta" transactions. He acted as consignment broker to Campbell, Mitchell and Co., Comber Son and Co., and I think, Finlay, Campbell and Co., to guarantee brokerage. We were produce brokers to the firms. Merwanjee at first made large profits, but after the crisis of 1865 he sustained heavy losses. He drew money from the firm after 1863, and also paid in.

The court then rose.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

SUIT AGAINST LILADHUR KESSOWJEE JADOWJEE.

ABDOOL RUZZACK BIN CURTASS VS LILADHAR KESSOWJEE.

MR. INVERARITY instructed by Messrs. Janardhan and Hormusjee, applied, on behalf of the defendant, for a short postponement, on the ground that the copy proceedings were received only yesterday.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiff, an Arab horse dealer, to oppose the application. He said that the plaintiff, the son of the wealthy Bhattia Kessowjee Jadowjee, was a young man of expensive tastes, one of which was racing. The defendant bought four horses from the plaintiff, in respect of which he passed four promissory notes, payable on demand, and aggregating over Rs. 5,200. The defendant, from time to time, made small payments on account, amounting in all to Rs. 737-8. The other side applied for copy proceedings only yesterday, though the suit was filed on the 18th of June. The object of the defendant appeared to be to get the suit transferred to the long cause list, and ultimately to compel his father to pay the debt for him.

His Lordship said that this being one of the ordinary cases of promissory notes, there was no reason why there should be any delay in disposing of it.

Evidence was then gone into, and his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest and costs.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Indus, Captain S. D. Shallard, sailed yesterday for Southampton with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi—Mr. Western, Major A. G. Hartshorn, Mr. J. Malcolm, and Mr. Butler.

For Venice.—Mr. L. Gordon, Mr. G. Place, and Mr. H. W. Uloth.

For Suez.—Mr. J. P. C. Roberston.

INDIAN TEA AND COFFEE CULTIVATION.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

A REPORT on the tea and coffee cultivation in Bengal for the year 1880 shows that the number of gardens under tea cultivation during the year was 274 against 257 in 1879, and the area under plant was, so far as could be ascertained, 38,805 acres against 38,668. In the Darjeeling district there was an increase of three gardens over the number reported in the previous year, and of 33,854 lbs. in the approximate gross outturn of tea. The year was, on the whole, a favourable one, though the red spider is said to have made its appearance in some of the gardens. The complaints from blight were few compared with those made in the three previous years. Mosquito blight, though it did some damage in March and April, was hardly noticeable in the later months of the year, when it is generally most active. Labour, which is almost exclusively derived from Nepaul, was more plentiful than in the previous year in the hills, but in the Terai it was scarce. The reason of the scarcity of labour in that tract is explained by the manager of a tea garden in the following words:—

In former times when tea was more remunerative, larger labour forces were kept on the gardens during the cold season, now more economy is evinced on this point in all the gardens. The coolies, who have been long in a garden, have in most cases become well off, and when the weather is bad and the work heavy, can better afford to sit idle. The large number of estates opened out in the Terai and Dooars lately, of course, much tend to drain labour.

In the Julpigoree district there was also an increase of 10 gardens over the number returned in 1879. T[he] gross [illegible] tea amounted to 817,765lbs. against 4[illegible] 580 l[illegible] [previ]ous year, thus showing an inc[illegible] during the year un[illegible] year's report, [illegible] stocked with [illegible] to a very lim[illegible] vegetable dep[illegible] some time bee[illegible] use of a tea-dr[illegible] is said to have [illegible] on the result [illegible] drying over [illegible] garden ne[illegible] tea is wo[illegible] ly impo[illegible] the ind[illegible] 700 and [illegible] well [illegible] in [illegible] yea[illegible] revi[illegible] not po[illegible] for tea an[illegible] outturn fo[illegible] buted to the pluck[illegible] to be, the comm[illegible] cost of manufa[illegible] adapted to [illegible] being used [illegible] except [illegible] labour [illegible] pro[illegible] [illegible] machinery [illegible] estates in the [illegible] d in the Dacca di[illegible] r acre shows an incr[illegible] The number of tea plantatio[ns] [illegible] 0, was the same as in the pre[vious year; there] was an increase of two [illegible] Lohardugga district. One garden in [illegible] and three gardens in Lohardugga [illegible] no returns for the year; but on those [f]rom which returns were received, both in [illegible] and 1880, the aggregate outturn is said to have [bee]n an increase in the year under report. Early [illegible] in the spring, and seasonable weather during the monsoon, materially helped to improve the prospects of the industry. The prices, however, showed very little signs of improvement, except for the better qualities which are not yet grown in large quantities.

Coffee is only grown experimentally in the Chittagong district, and those who have cultivated a [illegible] plants speak favourably of the growth, especially of the Liberian coffee. No returns have been received from the Chittagong Hill Tracts, but the crop of the Ceylon or common coffee is said to have been a "fair average one;" the planters have prepared nurseries sufficient to provide plants of Liberian coffee t[o] [illegible] acres during the current year. No increase is shown in the number of gardens in Lahardugga district, and there was a decrease of 320lbs., or 50 per cent. in the total yield as compared with 1879.

MADRAS.

WEATHER IN THE WYNAAD.—As a proof of the severe burst of monsoon which commenced about the 3rd instant, no less than 33 inches fell in nine days at Goodalore, where the average annual rainfall does not exceed 75 inches.—*South of India Observer.*

AN ENGINE DERAILED.—A report reaches us to the effect that the engine of the 8 a. m. passenger train which left Bangalore yesterday was derailed when entering the Jollarpett Station. No injury, however, was caused to anybody; but the permanent way sustained some damage, the iron chairs and the cross-rod at the points breaking. The engineer in charge of the Division, who happened to be a passenger by the train, put matters to right within an hour with the assistance of the locomotive workman. It is said that the mishap, occurring as it did near a girder bridge, would have been more serious but for the promptitude of the driver and guard in putting on the breaks.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

ROBBERY OF TREASURE FROM THE LAHORE FORT.—The trial was resumed by Colonel C. Beadon, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, on the 13th inst. There remained three witnesses for the prosecution to be examined. They were accordingly summoned from Hoshiarpur, and appeared to-day. The first two witnesses testified to the recovery of 21 gold mohurs, worth 410 rupees, and Rs. 45 in cash, buried in the house of sepoy Man Singh, one of them, saying that Man Singh's mother had claimed the mohurs as her inheritance from her father-in-law. The accused denied having any knowledge of the mohurs or rupees alleging that he had brought Rs.150 from Mooltan and spent them on his brother's marriage. But his mother, named Sobhan, appeared and laid claim to the gold mohurs as her inheritance from her father-in-law, and absolutely denied having received anything from her son Man Singh. At this, the sepoy was exasperated, and said that his mother being more favorably disposed to her second son, desired to give the mohurs to him, and with this view she tried to conceal the fact of her having received them from him (Man Singh). This was actually a confession on the part of Man Singh. The gold mohurs were stamped 1,062 A. H. *i. e.*, 206 years old. Here the evidence for the prosecution—which was recorded by 73 witnesses, comprising police inspectors and constables, lambardars and zaildars of villages, parents and relatives of the sepoys and their neighbours, and others—concluded, and then commence the process of framing charges against the accused. One of them, named Prem Singh, was discharged by orders of Colonel Beadon, the learned judge having found no evidence against him. The discharged sepoy was received [illegible] waiting in the verandah of the court—with great delight. The accused, with the exception of seven men, one discharged and six others who will be charged were charged with offences punishable under Sections 109, 380, 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the [illegible] viving and re-animating effects of a regularly d[illegible] this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its f[illegible] action on the system is renovating; it checks [illegible] emaciation, restores the yielding health, [illegible] were, the tottering frame, a[illegible] bring[illegible] most remarkable and salutary chang[illegible] [illegible]ns." Sold only in capsuled Imper[illegible] and Quarts, by all Chemists, Drugg[illegible]. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and C[illegible] London.

MR. STREETER,
DIAMOND MERCHANT,
NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON,
AND
COLOMBO, CEYLON.

Importer of
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AND
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Watches
(MACHINE MADE).

DIAMONDS.
SAPPHIRES.
CATSEYES.
OPALS.
EMERALDS.
RUBIES
PEARLS.

NOTE.—The business now conducted by MR. STREETER is the same as carried on by MR. HARRY EMANUEL, for so many years at Bond Street and Hanover Square, London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 1ST JULY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ancona, Commander E. G. Stead, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock with the English mails of the 1st July. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr. C. Lacka.
Lt. R. W. Wynyard.
Mr. W. Foxton.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Dr. A. G. Savory.
Mr. C. H. Halme.
Mrs. Farrer.
Mr. W. Richardson.
Mr. L. Pilot.
Mr. and Mrs. Shorter.
Mr. A. Batchen.
Mr. T. McGrath.
Mr. G. Ross.
Mr. J. Williams.
Mr. Mahomed Alli.
Naidio Koy.
Mr. H. S. Harmen.
Mr. W. E. Parsons.
Bandmaster Hickley.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. H. Rigg.
Mr. C. C. Fox.
Major and Mrs. Pennycuick.
Mr. S. E. Ward.
Major Temple.
Major W. Roberts.
Major H. C. West.
Major C. S. Powlett.
Major F. W. Dod.
Major. A. M. Saunders.
Major. R. H. Adams.
Dr. Lumsdaine.
Mr. W. Rosario and child.
Dr. H. P. Yeld.
Major Oldham.
Lt.-Col. Stewart.
Mr. D. Cowasjee.
Mr. Goode.
Mr. H. Carey.

FROM VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Candy.

OUTWARD PASSAGES BOOKED.

THE following persons have engaged passages from England by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers during July:—

July 6, via Southampton, per Australia; July 18, via Brindisi.

For Bombay.—From Southampton: Mr. Faurow and infant child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Husband, Surg.-Major Fortner. From Brindisi: Mr. L. Petre, Col. Shaw Steward, Deputy Surg.-Gen. Franklyn, Capt. G. A. White, Col. MacGregor, Lieut.-Col. E. P. Gambier, Mr. H. Adkin, Mr. J. Montague, Mr. Moon.

For Madras.—From Southampton: Mr. T. White.

For Calcutta.—From Southampton: Mr. John Foster, Mr. C. Grant.

July 13, via Southampton, per Mirzapore; July 25, via Brindisi.

For Bombay.—From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Candy.

July 20, via Southampton, per Mongolia; Aug. 1, via Brindisi.

For Bombay.—From Brindisi: Capt. G. R. Moore.

July 27, via Southampton: Aug. 8, via Brindisi.

For Bombay.—From Brindisi: Mrs. H. Wynne.

Aug. 3, via Southampton: Aug. 15, via Brindisi.

For Calcutta.—From Southampton: Dr. Atkins.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 24TH JUNE TO 1ST JULY INCLUSIVE.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Queen at Windsor on Monday, and afterwards visited the Empress Eugenie at Coombe-cottage, Kingston. The Grand Duke of Hesse accompanied the Prince and Princess.

A State Ball was given on Friday by the Queen's command at Buckingham Palace. A State Concert [was] given on Wednesday.

[A] Council was held on Saturday, at which [illegible] minutes only [illegible]

[illegible] Satur[illegible] toria, an[illegible] vered add[illegible] manifested b[illegible] ests of the loyal[illegible]

Mr. Edmond [illegible] whose name was b[illegible] in connexion with the [illegible] park, died on Sunday [illegible] died on Sunday, aged 72 [illegible] well-known actor, died sud[illegible] street at Hawick.

Johann Most, editor of the [illegible] printed in London, convicted of [illegible] inciting to assassination, was sent[illegible] nesday, by Lord Chief Justice Co[illegible] months' imprisonment, with hard labou[r].

The Marquis Townshend, Colonel H. Nep[illegible] Mr. F. Ellis were convicted at the Wilts Qua[rter] Sessions of an assault on Lord E. Thynne. [The] Marquis, who pleaded that the plaintiff had [illegible] eloped with his wife, was sentenced to pay [illegible] £500, and the other defendants were fined [illegible]

The action of Mr. Barrow, a veterinar[y] [illegible] at Marlborough, against the publisher [illegible] *Morning Post* newspaper for a libel imputing to the plaintiff unskilful or careless administration of medicine to the horse Bend Or, winner of the Derby, was tried before Mr. Justice Field, and was concluded on Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £1,750 damages.

The body of Mr. F. J. Gold, of Preston, near Brighton, who evidently had been murdered, was found on the railway in Balcombe Tunnel, on Monday. A man named Lefroy, who said he had travelled in the same carriage, and who had sustained some injuries, was detained at Brighton before the fact of the murder was known, and made a statement that a third man had assaulted him, and rendered him insensible. Lefroy was accompanied to his residence at Wallington, but secretly escaped, and has not yet been captured.

The new comet was very distinctly visible on Friday in all parts of England.

The Oxford and Cambridge cricket match was won by Oxford by 135 runs. In the matches played during the past week Middlesex defeated Oxford University by seven wickets. Eton won the match with Winchester by six wickets. Yorshire defeated Nottingham by an innings and seven runs, and Lancashire defeated Derbyshire by an innings and 141 runs.

The nailmakers in Staffordshire and Worcestershire, numbering about 30,000 men and women, have struck for higher wages.

Proclamations were published on Tuesday in the *Dublin Gazette* prohibiting the holding of seven announced Land meetings in various places.

At the weekly meeting of the National Land League held in Dublin on Tuesday the receipt during the past week of £241 was announced, but the smallness of the amount was explained by the non-arrival of contributions from America.

The trial of Walter Phelan, in Dublin, accused of the murder of Mr. Boyd at new Ross in August last after occupying several days, resulted yesterday in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The car owners at Tullamore having refused the hire of their vehicles for the conveyance of police, the officer commanding impressed both carriages and horses. The police had to drive, as the regular drivers refuse to act. A similar course was pursued at Carlingford.

Consols closed yesterday with a very firm tendency and about 1 higher on the week at the 101⅞ for money. British and American railway stocks and foreign bonds all registered higher prices than was the case at the beginning of the week.

OBITUARY.—The Earl of Hartington; Capt. N. W. Trenchard, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. Jas. Oliphant, Mad. Ret.; Capt. J. W. Arrowsmith, late Ben. Fus.; Baronne Caters-Lablache; E. Routh, J. P., late E.I.C.S.; Mr. Edmond Beales; C. Clark, Q.C.; Dr. H. Folkard, L.S.A.; the Hon. Sarah Disbrowe; Lady Medhurst.

THE trial of the nine persons accused of complicity in the murder of the ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz began at Constantinople on Monday. The Court found all the prisoners "Guilty" in varying degrees. Sentence of death was passed upon all, except two of the accused, Midhat Pasha and the two brothers-in-law of the Sultan being among those condemned to the extreme penalty. Notice of appeal against the sentence has been given by all the accused.

The *bureaux* of the French Chamber on Saturday selected the members to constitute the committee on the Commercial Treaties Bill. M. Tirard stated that while France was willing to make any concessions consistent with the protection of her interests, the substitution of specific for *ad valorem* duties must be insisted upon.

M. Dufaure, the eminent French lawyer and statesman, died on Monday, aged 82.

The Empress of Germany has been attacked by sudden illness and at one time doubts were entertained of her recovery, but the latest bulletins are more favourable.

Prince Bismarck has had a relapse, and has been obliged to defer his departure for Kissingen.

The elections have been concluded in Hungary. The Liberals have gained some successes, and it is expected that the general result will give that party a working majority in the new Diet.

A Royal proclamation was published on Sunday at Madrid dissolving the Cortes and directing the election of a new Cortes.

The elections are proceeding in Bulgaria, and are believed to be generally favourable to Prince Alexander's propositions.

The South Australian Ministers, headed by Mr. W. Morgan, have resigned, and a new Cabinet has been formed by Mr. J. C. Bray.

The Cape of Good Hope Parliament has been prorogued until September 7. Mr. Gordon Sprigg, the late Premier, is on his way to England.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E C O'Brien, B C S.
Mr C C B Taylor, B U C S.
Mr R D Hare, B U C S.
Mr A E C Bolst, B U C S.
Mr H G Gearing, B U C S.
Mr J E P Lincke, B U C S.
Mr F M de Marsac, B U C S.
Col H H Lyster, V.C., B C S.
Cond J McDermott, B.
Mr J H Garstin, M C S.
Col A Drury, M S C.
Lieut-Col R C Budd, M S C.
Lieut E S Hastings, M S C.
Mr S B Dolg, Bo U C S.
Mr W H Wallinger, Bo U C S.
Apothy W R Scroggie, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W S Wells, B C S, 4 mo.
Mr S J Josephs, B U C S, 6 wks.
Mr A F Cox, M S C, 3 mo.
Mr E C G Thomas, M C S., 6 mo.
Major C S Blair, M S C, 4 mo.
Surg-Maj C A Harvey, M, 6 mo.
Mr A Keyser, Bo S C, 6 mo.
Mr F A Dashwood, Bo U C S, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY

Mr R Barker, B U C S.